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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Eligibility of Mr. Green

Small but Important Units

Read It in Waltz Time

¶ **Wanted: A Union Card**—William Green has for 48 years held membership in the United Mine Workers of America. On the basis of this membership he rose to the summit of power in the ranks of organized labor. When the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. diverged, Mr. Green did an official split. He captained the Federation but retained membership in the Mine Workers Union, which went with the C. I. O. Last year Green chartered the Progressive Miners of America, which became the Federation's rival bid against the Mine Workers, Green's own union. The U. M. W. holds that a man cannot plot against his own union without committing treason. Consequently, the U. M. W. has now determined to press treason charges against Green. If the charges stick (and what do you think?) Green will become momentarily a labor president without a union card. • But few doubt that Mr. Green would swiftly be blanketed into some friendly union, which would issue him a card.

¶ **"little Man, What Now"**—The small businessman has long symbolized American individualism and solidity. He has been made to represent the happy opposite of the "malefactors of great wealth." Yet when this symbol is broken down into about 1,000 human units in the Washington small businessman conference, its independent thinking and individualistic ways evoke much humor. These businessmen were undoubtedly tumultuous to an extreme point, but they came from 44 states, from a hundred occupations and had no time to organize. Their surface frothings and fulminations were, perhaps, very funny, but they possessed points of view and needs as great as any meticulously mannered "big" businessman. Their desire for tax and social security revision, for more capital, for labor responsibility, for Administration co-operation was vocal enough to be recorded. • Yet there was vast confusion, so great that many a collectivist will find herein an exhibit favoring Government as a sensible co-ordinator.

¶ **"After the League Was Over"**—To paraphrase an old topical song, "after the guests were leaving, after the stars were gone," after the echoes of a resolution reaffirming the League's position in favor of China die out among the Alpine foothills, Geneva turns its attention to the International Labor Organization. The governing body, gets under way, in its three-day meet, by accepting Britain's invitation to meet in London in October, interpreting the bid as an earnest of John Bull's respect for the ILO's vitality—an interpretation strengthened by an American voice expressing faith in the organization and its ternary combination of workers, employers, government. • Evidences of strength in the ILO are encouraging to League advocates. They imply a tendency on the part of Britain and France to continue to seek economic, financial and other settlements on a basis of collective security.

¶ **Shoot on Sight**—Turning from the gun rack to the hangar, Britain's F. S. Anthony Eden—after suggesting to the French and Italian ambassadors that the anti-piracy patrol ships be instructed to sink submarines on sight—announces in Commons that the question of aerial bombing of non-combatants in Spain may come in for international discussion, with Germany possibly participating and an agreement against the practice. Britain's reservation to the Geneva resolution of 1932, when Lord Londonderry insisted on including the privilege of air raids for police purposes in outlying districts, is held to have no influence on the present question. Besides, Britain gives warning before it attacks. What's wanted now is a strengthening of the net of already-woven international law to restrain illegal "deliberate and intentional bombing of noncombatants." • Mr. Eden tackles the well-nigh hopeless task of making embattled humans behave like civilized men.

¶ **Airplane Potentials**—If effective aerial defense is measurable by a country's capacity to produce airplanes, the United States is riding high. If, however, it is limited to the availability of a trained personnel, then Uncle Sam should immediately recruit more sky pilots—sky pilots who "trail clouds of glory" rather than long-tailed coats. This, of course, is merely our quaint way of calling attention to the conclusions of a Swiss statistician, that more than 30,000 airplanes are ready for military duty throughout the world but that the potential production of skilled pilots falls far below the potential productive capacity of airplane factories. The United States, it is deduced, stands first in aeronautical productivity; Italy last. In between, in the order named: Soviet Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany. • Stamina of planes and pilots, however, is the "unknown quantity" which, despite the statistics, makes wartime aerodynamics and strategy largely guess work.

Can Spain Find Peace by Partition?

Conflicting Regimes in Spain

By the Associated Press

Hendaye, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Feb. 3

Gen. Francisco Franco's first Ministry, meeting at Burgos, began today its work to give Insurgent Spain a fascist dictatorship. It detailed long-time policies thus:

A labor charter providing separate unions for workers, technicians, and employers.

A press statute.

Municipal organization for local government.

A public works program for reconstruction of devastated regions, and an agrarian plan for loans to farmers and "judicious redistribution of land."

Revision of legislation enacted by the Republic.

A foreign policy based on "peace compatible with the dignity of great peoples."

A financial program claiming "all that belonged to Spanish soil as well as treasures which have been stolen from Spain."

In Government Spain the Cortes, or Parliament, met in a mountain monastery about 35 miles from Barcelona.

The first session was yesterday, and speakers praised the Government for being able to suppress partisan sentiment within the Popular Front coalition.

About 60 Socialists and 10 Communist Deputies constitute a strong left wing in the Parliament. Republicans, numbering about 100, are predominant and form a moderate group. Ten Roman Catholics, Basques, and Nationalists form a right wing unit.

Divergence in views is shown in a survey by Monitor writers on feasibility of proposal to 'unite by division'

The proposal, recently launched by Prof. José Castillejo, formerly of the University of Madrid, for seeking peace in Spain through provisional partition of the country, has attracted wide attention.

The plan, described in yesterday's Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, by Professor Castillejo, is based on the assumption that Catalans, Basques, Galicians, Andalusians and other divisions of the Spanish people, tend so naturally to cherish their local independence, that a quick way out of the present conflict would be temporary partition.

This arrangement would have the effect of saving lives, checking hatred and bringing on a state of reconciliation, which would enable the country to find its feet again. Once such an arrangement had been made, Spain might work its way toward unity again in its own time.

How Spain itself and how the different interested countries in Europe might receive this proposal, can be to some extent determined by a cross-section of comment gleaned by the Monitor from its correspondents in Europe or other authorities on the Spanish situation, which are printed below.

Britain: A Favorable View

By W. Horsfall Carter

Editor, The Fortnightly, London, and Correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in Madrid in 1931

I would go much farther than Señor Castillejo. I would not merely agree that this is the one constructive alternative to the continuing military stalemate and international impasse. As I see it such a demarcation of the Spains—that medieval terminology is still appropriate—in this way is both in accordance with the spiritual necessities of the Spanish people and in line with the whole historical process.

From one angle the line of demarcation is clear enough. It is between those Spaniards who aspire to the democratic renovation expressed, however imperfectly, in the Constitution of Dec. 9, 1931, and those elements whose roots are too deeply embedded in the rural feudalism which traditionally "ruled the roost," those who at heart had never really accepted the Republic.

The popular Spanish tradition rejects the unitary State: it is regarded as essentially the creature of the alien Hapsburg and Bourbon monarchy.

I remember well Don Manuel Azaña, the Spanish President, saying to me four years ago that this transference of local affairs to local assemblies was the one hope of making Spain safe for Parliamentary democracy.

It is on this assertion of regionalist fundamental that Catalan nationalists and anarcho-syndicalists, formerly bitter foes, have found common ground. . . . The European accustomed to the power-State with its centralized machinery of government may well be critical of this localism—and historians hundreds of miles away will murmur about the cantonalism that wrecked the First Republic.

The fact remains that some such

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Hull Deplores Air Bombings; Eden Acts for Spanish Ban

A halt to the bombing of open cities behind the lines—particularly applicable in the Spanish war—is being urged on two continents.

The American Government's approval of an agreement which would outlaw aerial reprisals was voiced today by Secretary of State Hull.

Secretary Hull's statement was without direct relation to the proposals made by the British Foreign Secretary to link both Italy and Germany in an international anti-bombing pact. The United States position, however, lends additional weight to the proposal.

Meanwhile, the Loyalist Government in Spain has ordered its air force not to attack Insurgent towns. General Francisco Franco's Insurgents, however, have not yet agreed to participate in an aerial armistice.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today expressed strong disapproval of the bombing of civilian populations by the Spanish Rebel Government in a move expected to lend weight to British and French efforts to bring about a cessation of such bombings in the Spanish civil war.

He said that he had received no communication on the subject from either Britain or France, implying that this Government does not intend to join in formal efforts to bring about a cessation of this type of warfare. But by the vigor of his remarks he left no doubt of the abhorrence with which he views such incidents as the recent bombing of Barcelona and his hope that efforts to stop them will be successful.

Asked at his press conference for some comment on latest reports of a Rebel bombing attack on an American hospital train behind the Spanish Government lines he replied substantially as follows:

"From time to time this Government has frequently stated and reiterated its position with respect to bombing of civilian populations from the air. It is based on the considerations of humanity in the first place and in the second place that no theory of war activities can justify that sort of conduct.

"Four or five years ago the General Disarmament Conference with virtual unanimity agreed that bombing of civilian populations from the air should be prohibited everywhere. The proposed convention was never

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Riding the Range—By Auto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Federal cowboys will ride the range this spring in automobiles.

To insure greater efficiency in enforcing sound conservation practices on the 120,000,000 acres of Federal range land established under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, range riders have been ordered to "hit the trail" in cars and to load their horses into trailers so they may take up their duties where the auto roads end.

"Motorization of the Federal range riders will prove a decided advantage in the advancement of the program for prudent conservation of national reserves," F. R. Carpenter, Director of the Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, predicts.

Auto-riding rangers not only will enforce rules and regulations on the 49 Federal grazing districts recently established in 10 States of the West and Southwest, but also the counting of the livestock as they move from one feeding-ground to another, in order to prevent destruction of valuable grassland facilities through overcrowding of animals on the range.

Riding in cars, Government rangers will have a better chance to combat depredations of "gasoline cowboys," modern version of the old-time "cattle-rustlers" who use speedy motor trucks to kidnap livestock from herds in the cattle-feeding sections of the Federal range.

Intimate Message From Washington

American Housing Act as Viewed by English Expert—English Provisions Still Remain More Drastic

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 3

One of the round tables into which the "small business men" clustered after the tempestuous opening meeting yesterday dealt with housing. Perhaps it was because the tumultuous start had exhausted them, or perhaps because the more fiery spirits had not picked the quiet subject of housing as their subject of group conference, but at any rate discussions are reported to have gone along quietly and fairly profitably.

It seems a hopeful augury for the future at a time when such calm discussion is necessary, for Congress has just passed a drastic legislative enactment that permits the Government, at its maximum, to guarantee $3,000,000,000 of low cost housing. Under its terms a man with a steady income and $600 can have a mortgage of $5400 guaranteed by the Government. In a word, the Roosevelt Administration has at last got around to passing one of those far reaching aids to the home construction industry which were so strongly urged to lift the depression in 1933. The wisdom or unwisdom of the course will have to wait for time to develop. In the meantime it is interesting to note that Sir Raymond Unwin, noted housing authority of Great Britain, called recently upon Nathan Straus, Federal Housing Administrator, and gave a comment or two on the subject from the English angle.

Housing in England

Sir Raymond has been delivering a series of lectures at Columbia University on town planning and housing. Here in Washington he pointed out that government aid to housing is no new thing among democracies, in fact England started the move, so far as it was concerned, immediately after the war. Following preparatory work the act was passed in 1919, and in 1920, or 18 years ago, the scheme was well under way. It is sometimes noted that New Deal social legislation has followed British precedents at an interval of about 20 years, which fits the new housing bill, just passed with accuracy into the Anglo-Saxon chronological pattern.

At any rate, England has been aiding home building for about two decades. Under the scheme, says Sir Raymond, about 1,000,000 homes have been built which take care of about 1,000,000 families. Most of these homes, in fact 90 per cent of them, are of the small cottage-type, Sir Raymond says, set down about 12 to the acre, with 300 yards of garden for each house.

The British slum clearance program is proceeding simultaneously, with about 140,000 dwellings in course of erection and perhaps 100,000 families already moved in from the slums.

Sir Raymond was asked what he thought of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act and gave some interesting observations in the light of English experience. He thought the act workable, and "broadly on the right lines of developing local initiative and local responsibility." But he saw "difficulties" in the shape of a number of detailed regulations which he thought would hamper the work "quite needlessly."

Limiting Maximum

He saw no need for example for the specific limitation on maximum price per room and per house. And he was sorry to see construction tied in so intimately with slum clearance, arguing that it should be allowable to postpone slum demolition until additional houses are built. British municipalities, he said, are not permitted to clear a slum until they are in a position to offer alternative accommodation for people in the slums.

The wide difference still separating America from the more drastic procedure in England may be judged by the housing responsibilities which have been imposed on the latter's local authorities. It is their responsibility to see, for example, says Sir Raymond, that there are "adequate dwellings for all the population, which are let at rates which the people can afford." That seems a big order! Then again, they are required to see that all houses are kept in a habitable condition, and that the unfit are either made fit or demolished. They must inspect the buildings, too. After passage of the recent British Act imposing such local responsibility, a survey was made of 6,000,000 families, and it was found that 340,000 of them were "overcrowded" within its meaning. A one room dwelling (not counting kitchen and bathroom) must not hold more than two persons; two rooms not more than three persons; four rooms not more than five persons. For the purposes of the act a child under 10 counts as half a person.

It will be a long time if ever before American municipalities reach such minute specifications in determining what constitutes the forbidden over-crowding, much less of banning it by law.

Italy's 'Flying Salesman'

© International

Bruno Mussolini Arrives in Brazil

The Son of Premier Mussolini, Hatless in the Center, Is Shown With His Flying Companions in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, After Their Flight From Rome. Three Huge Bombing Planes Participated in the Flight Across the South Atlantic. The Prospective Sale of the Italian Planes in South America Is Said to Have Inspired the Adventure

Arms: South America Lauds U. S. Plans

U. S. Officers to Aid Peru With Navy—Third Such Mission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — President Roosevelt authorized the Navy yesterday to lend a staff of advisers to Peru's Navy.

Two other groups of the kind now are co-operating with South American Governments and a fourth such arrangement, informed officials reported, is being negotiated with Ecuador.

Brazil and Argentina have had United States naval advisers for several years and American naval officers have previously advised Peru.

Four commissioned officers, headed by Capt. Bruce L. Canaga, and five petty officers comprise the group to go to Lima. They will leave after signing of contracts this week by Ambassador Freyre y Santander.

The arrangement, the Navy said, was "pursuant to the well established policy of friendly and helpful co-operation with the American Republics."

It was announced coincident with a reported Italian campaign for influence in Peru, Italy dispatched a special shipload of aircraft to take part in a recent Pan-American aviation meet at Lima.

Congress in 1926 authorized the President to lend such advisers, and the legislation was amended in 1935 to permit the loan of a group of army officers to the new Philippine Commonwealth.

Captain Canaga is a native of Annapolis, Md., and since last June has been in command of the fleet's destroyer division 12.

Others on the staff are Lieut. Commander Leo L. Pace, Capt. Emory D. Stanley, Supply Corps, and Commander Melville W. Powers of the Construction Corps. Captain Stanley was a member of an earlier mission to Peru, in 1921 to 1926, and was decorated by the Lima Government.

Technically, Navy officials said, the group will not constitute a formal mission, such as is stationed in Brazil. They explained the Peruvian Government would make contracts with the individual officers and men, as in the case of Argentina. A mission is arranged directly between Governments.

Bombers Collide; 11 Men Are Killed

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP)—A mid-air collision of two giant bombers—worst plane disaster in American naval history—reached a total of 11 fatalities today as a search was made by air and sea for the missing bodies of 10 airmen. Rescued from the water after the bomber 11-P-4 fell in a splintering impact last night, J. H. Hester, radioman, first class, of San Diego, passed on aboard the hospital ship Relief at San Clemente Island this morning.

Three of the aviators were seriously injured, but were expected to recover.

The bombers, scouting for a theoretical enemy off the southern Californian coast, collided during a sudden rain squall, within view of maneuvering surface ships. The 11-P-3 fell in flames. The 11-P-4 smashed to pieces on the choppy sea.

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World Navy Race

Naval dispatches in brief:

Washington: President Roosevelt authorized Navy Department to send a staff of advisers to Peru, continuing a past policy in force with Peru, Brazil and Argentina.

Santiago, Chile: South American peoples are represented as welcoming, in the main, the United States new naval expansion.

Tokyo: An official spokesman expressed Japan's apprehension over the U. S. naval program, intimating that it compelled other nations to follow suit.

Ottawa: "Neutrality" legislation to enable the Government to forbid export of war material by orders-in-council was introduced by the Minister of Transport.

Crisis in Reich Seen Developing Around Blomberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 3—The calmness of the German press, and its undivided concentration on foreign affairs, is in marked contrast to the sharp domestic situation which appears developing almost to crisis proportions in the relationship between the National Socialist Party and the German Army.

Rumors which became rife when it was announced that no session of the Reichstag would be held on the Fifth Anniversary of the National Socialist regime, have gained wider currency with apparently well-authenticated reports that Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg may not continue in office as Reichsminister of War.

The immediate issue concerns Marshal von Blomberg's marriage to a woman less than half his own age, whose social position has been such as to evoke a storm of protest. Deeper issues, however, are involved in the situation. Among them is understood to be a difference between Marshal von Blomberg and Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army.

(General von Fritsch, according to the Associated Press, is said to have insisted that the Neo-Pagan philosophies, sponsored by certain sections of the National Socialist Party, were having a deleterious effect on the morale of the Army. The question remains to be settled of how far Marshal von Blomberg supported the National Socialist philosophical views.)

Meanwhile, Marshal von Blomberg is honeymooning at Capri, Italy. It was his absence from a number of conferences of military leaders at Potsdam some days ago which first attracted attention, to-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Roosevelt Program Seen as Aiding Defense of All New World Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Although there has been scant editorial comment in South America on President Roosevelt's arms program, there is little doubt that the average Latin is highly interested in the development. He follows the subject avidly. Requests for bigger and supplementary congressional allowances to build ships and planes and mechanize the army make big news, and the newspapers and magazines cater to his interest. The Spanish war—probably the longest sustained front page story in recent South American press history—took second place while President Roosevelt drummed into his fellow-countrymen the necessity of adequate defense.

It would be a poor observer who failed to detect that this interest is tinged with a good deal of satisfaction—almost pleasure. There are many exceptions, but Mr. Average South American seems to see some additional security for himself in this arms preparation by his northern neighbor. In other days, not long ago, such a colossal program would have been greeted with satirical, perhaps abusive remarks about Yankee imperialism. It would certainly have engendered suspicion. Today, the manner in which the press presents the news and Mr. Average Man talks about it in the streets, indicated an underlying relief because these arms—especially the ships—are being built.

Why the Change?

And why this change of feeling? It is not all due to good neighborliness and the Roosevelt gospel of Pan-American democracy. Constitutionalism is more a matter of form than of practice in South America, but it is a significant fact that Pan-American democracy has recently been extolled in quasi-dictatorial camps since the spread of the fashion of aggression in other spheres. Even the Monroe Doctrine has been remembered in these hectic days, suggesting that ultimate reliance on the United States is never completely lost sight of.

When it comes to a question of continental security the average citizen below Panama is a South American before he is a Socialist, Fascist or a member of any other party. In his own country he may continue to emphasize his party or ideological label, but his continental sense exerts itself overwhelmingly as the shadow of imperialist expansion grows longer and darker. He then begins to talk of America as the continent of the future, the refuge of the civilization, safe from bombs and poison gas. He is vociferous about Pan-Americanism, even Pan-American democracy, and the continental unity that was demonstrated at Buenos Aires.

Actually it is the voice of apprehension. Although seldom expressed, back of the southerner's mind there

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Polar Party on Ice Cake

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Soviet icebreaker Taimyr sailed from Murmansk today to rescue the four Russian natural scientists of the "North Pole Camp," drifting precariously on a small block of ice in Arctic Seas off Greenland.

Murmansk is nearly 1,000 miles from the position last reported by the campers, who said yesterday their refuge, a silk tent with an emergency radio mast for a tent pole, was perched on an ice base only 100 by 160 feet, a fragment split off by storms from their original floe.

The Northern Sea Route, Government Bureau in charge of Arctic exploration, declined to say whether word had been received from the campers today.

The Taimyr carried three planes lashed to its decks to prevent washing away in storms. One was a seaplane taken in hope it might be able to alight alongside the campers' ice block if the others failed to find a landing place.

The small Soviet steamer Murmanets, near the campers' floe, was under orders to go to the rescue and report her position every six hours.

Dr. Otto J. Schmidt, leader of the expedition which planted the camp near the North Pole eight months ago, was to leave for Greenland waters aboard another icebreaker, the Yermak, within two or three days. He was directing rescue operations.

Minor Business Asks New Deal To About-Face

Capital Conference Aims Criticism at Profit Tax and Labor Law

Delegates Roar

Committee Reports Greeted by Yells of Approval or Disagreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — The Small Businessmen's Conference today "adopted" for presentation to President Roosevelt a set of resolutions sharply critical of many Administration policies, notably the undistributed profits tax and the National Labor Relations Act.

Indeed, the upshot of the deliberations which—after considerable disorder—finally produced recommendations was that the major fault for the business recession lies with the New Deal, and that the restoration of confidence by drastic about-faces in numerous policies is immediately necessary.

Today, chairmen of the 10 committees into which the Conference had been separated made their reports to the general body. It was impossible to have the full group vote on the resolutions, for upon the conclusion of reading of most of the reports a score or more of raucous-voiced delegates were on their feet protesting.

No 'Stacking' Seen

But this disorder was not basically attributable to any "stacking" of the committees by the Administration—as the critical nature of the reports showed—nor was it because the general Conference was pro-New Deal. It was simply because the Conference was cursed with a large group, though probably a minority, of delegates who had no concept of co-operation and sought only to scream their own widely-divergent views for the rest to hear.

Chairman Fred Roth of Cleveland, Ohio, was finally able to say that the reports were adopted by the Conference, after a motion to that effect had been made, although the delegates in opposition had no opportunity of rising or otherwise recording their views. Actually it appeared the resolutions had majority confidence.

There was some horseplay, as at the opening session, but it did not dominate. The Conference adjourned on a typical note when two trouble makers were thrown outside the building by old-fashioned strong-arm methods of a group of husky delegates. A posse of vigilante delegates, resenting the monkey-shines of these two, simply picked them up, rushed them down the stately Department of Commerce corridors, and flung them on the sidewalk.

Shouts From Floor

Apart from such picturesque incidents, and the shouting of excited remarks from the floor, the Conference was able to stick to business. The 10 committees—there were really 11 of them, with the addition of one on taxation—had worked yesterday afternoon, much of the night, and again today to produce their reports.

The eleventh committee—on "miscellaneous subjects"—was led from the hall today by A. Barr Comstock, a Boston attorney, for an outside meeting intended to concentrate on a permanent organization, and it did not return in time to present its report. This group contained many who had been loudest in their individualism, and so their departure helped proceedings.

Committee Findings

The 10 committees which did report, whose chairmen will be those to confer with the President at the White House later, presented the following recommendations, part of the total which will be given Mr. Roosevelt:

1. Loans to small companies. Chairman James E. Daly, Columbus, Ohio. Repeal of the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes.

Establishment of procedure to facilitate loans on inventories, machinery, etc., with character considered a prime factor.

Legislation to promote such loans through the existing bank-

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Bay State delegates to Small Business Conference fight another 'Bunker Hill': Page 9.

In the Boston Section:

Flood forecasting system planned in New Hampshire to reduce possible losses.

Chain stores defend themselves against tax plan.

H. B. Elliston tells how "Small Businessmen" worked in Washington.

Connecticut Supreme Court returns highway control to MacDonald.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Output of War Planes Taxes Pilot Supply

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rearmament:
Fourth of Six Articles

LONDON — Mass production of airplanes is now the general rule for air forces of the chief powers. As the current year opened, it was estimated that more than 20,000 airplanes, capable of military duty, were either in flight or readiness throughout the world.

The problem, from a military standpoint, is that trained pilots cannot be turned out on the same mass production methods.

America First: Italy Last

Yet on both scores—the number of planes and pilots—the powers are most reticent. There are plenty of official statistics but they do not tell the whole story. Nor is there a standard method of appraisal of what is a first-line or second-line military airship, or what is up-to-date, or obsolete.

One interesting analysis of the situation in the air, made by a Swiss expert in Die Weltwoche, indicates that so far as productive capacity of the aircraft industries of the six big powers is concerned, the United States stands first and Italy last. Starting with Italy's airplane productive capacity as 1.0, this expert puts the other five powers in the following order: Germany, 1.5; France, 2.0; Great Britain, 3.0; Soviet Russia, 4.0; United States, 6.0.

He further indicates that bombers form 60 per cent of the British Air Force, 51 per cent of the American, 50 per cent of the German, 48 per cent of the Russian, 43 per cent of the French and Italian, 31 per cent of the Czechoslovak and only 17 per cent of the Polish.

The Weltwoche estimate differs quite widely from that of an Italian writer in Rivista Aeronautica in respect both of Germany and Soviet Russia. The Italian writer prudently refrains from talking about Italy, but it is worth noting that the two estimates differ only slightly in respect of Great Britain and France where democracy insists on knowing as much as possible about the fighting forces.

According to the Swiss writer, Germany in 1937 possessed 950 bombers, 600 fighters and 350 "others"—a total of 1900 machines. According to the Italian writer, Germany had 1350 bombers, 450 fighters and 450 "others"— a total of 2250.

The discrepancy was even more striking in the case of Russia as the following figures show:

	Bomb'rs	Fight'rs	Oth'rs	Tot.
Swiss estimate	1700	1200	700	3600
Italian estimate	1400	1500	1700	4600

The word "others" covers a multitude of uses. There are, for instance, troop-carrying planes and even tank-carrying ones. The Soviet Union has made rather a specialty of both these varieties and films have been shown of mass parachute descents by infantry from troop-carrying planes as well as of tanks being landed behind an "enemy's" lines from the air during maneuvers.

Military opinion is not yet entirely convinced of the value of these "stunts" for places outside the wide steppes and plains of Russia. But there is no doubt that, as Spain has shown, the Russian Air Force as a whole is something to be taken very seriously both as regards its machines and its personnel.

Forces Still on Increase

All the air forces of the major and of most of the minor powers are still on the increase. Great Britain, for example, had an air force personnel of 45,000 in 1935. This figure went up by 50 per cent in the following year and was again increased in 1937. It is understood that at the end of 1937 there were some 4000 more trained pilots in the Royal Air Force as compared with two years previously.

The number of Germany's pilots is not known. It has been reliably estimated, however, that already by the end of 1936 Germany could have put 3600 planes into the air. Italy has officially announced that she "will soon have 10,000 pilots," but the claim is generally discounted. Like Germany, Italy has been busy on mass production plans. Provision was also made recently for training 1000 additional pilots.

Soviet Russia officially declared some time ago that the end of 1936 would see her in possession of 8000 pilots. Russia, however, has always —ever since Tsarist times — been peculiarly prone to issuing statistics based on hope rather than performance. Probably one quarter of the Soviet Air Force is stationed in the Far East and the other three quarters in Europe. A considerable proportion of the British, as well as a smaller proportion of the French and Italian, air forces are stationed overseas, and it might be difficult to bring them home again in case of a European war.

U. S. Coast Defense Bombers

It should be noted that the air force statistics given in most Year Books do not include naval air forces. In some cases these are fairly considerable, particularly in the case of the United States.

Thus the figure of 2320 army "authorized" planes for the United States must be increased, not only to a total of some 3000 for the army if contracts are considered, but by close to 1500 navy planes. And in addition, contracts of close to 1000 are pending on naval planes.

The United States air force thus assumes a gross figure somewhere above 5000. Even more important than its numerical strength, however, is the development of long-range multi-motored coast defense bombers, and a new type of bomber attack plane which mounts a combined machine gun and one-pounder —the machine gun firing tracer bullets for range which, when determined, permits accurate discharge of the one-inch shells.

Rise in Naval Air Arms

Great Britain in 1936 had 250 naval airplanes, 178 ship-borne and 72 shore-based; France has 208 (81 and 107); Italy had 255 (proportions unknown) at the end of the previous year. Great Britain's naval air strength is to be doubled by the end of 1938. Both France and Italy have also increased their naval air arms but by what percentage is not known to the writer.

Only one really definite conclusion can safely be drawn from these rather scrappy bits of information. It is that in the last analysis, the quality of the machine and the quality of the pilot count a great deal more than mere numbers of planes. Both these important factors are bound to be unknown quantities. We do not, and cannot, know for certain how either would stand up to war conditions.

For example, Germany had to wait until the Spanish civil war broke out to discover that the Russian airplanes were superior to the German. Naturally, technical superiority does not always remain in the hands of one particular country. Experts in all lands are always working at new gadgets, the possession of which may bring their own country from behind to far in front in the race for air supremacy.

Meanwhile it is worth noting that, according to the American Aircraft Year Book for 1937, the percentages of increase in air strength during the previous 12 months were as follows: Germany, 87½ per cent; United States, 16; Italy, 14½; Great Britain, 11; Japan, 11; France, 6; Soviet Russia, 3.

It will be illuminating to note the changes in this classification in the next issue.

"I cannot thank you enough!"

"I cannot thank you enough for having introduced John to me. I feel as if I knew him, had known him all my life, as if I walked and talked with him along the earthly way."—GRACE LIVINGSTON HILL

... $2.00 at all bookstores.

(J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY)

JOHN
A NOVEL
by Irene Baird
(THIRD PRINTING)

I COULDN'T BELIEVE IT

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WONDER BREAD AND OTHER LEADING LOAVES IS ABSOLUTELY AMAZING... THE 1-2-3 TEST CERTAINLY OPENED MY EYES!

84 OUT OF EVERY 100 WOMEN WHO MAKE THIS TEST IN GROCERY STORES CHOOSE WONDER BREAD AS THE ONE BEST BREAD

ALL you have to do is see a slice of Wonder Bread to know how good it is! It has such a pure white color. No holes or imperfections, either.

When you smell it, you'll know it's made of only fine ingredients. Every slice has a fresh, "wheaty" fragrance.

But tasting is most fun of all! You'll love the improved flavor which slo-baking gives. And you'll enjoy every bit of its full-flavored goodness. Make this test today, and you'll be a Wonder Bread booster for life.

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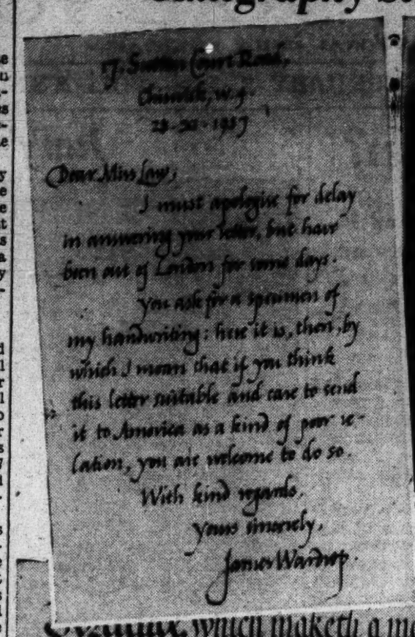
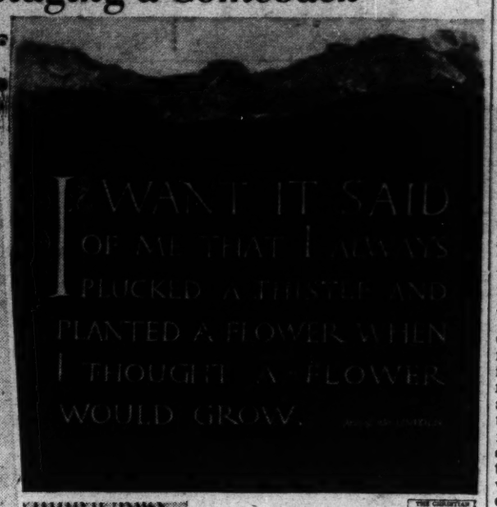
"Pretty Kitty Kelly"
Columbia Network
Mon. through Fri.

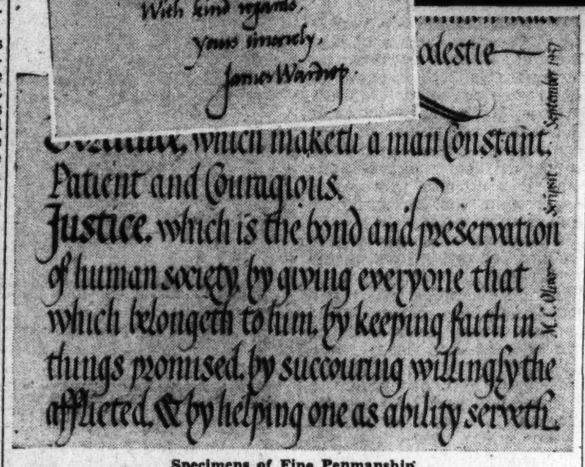
Calligraphy Staging a Comeback



17 Sutton Court Road,
Chiswick, W. 4.
23-20-1937

Dear Miss Low,
I must apologise for delay in answering your letter, but have been out of London for some days. You ask for a specimen of my handwriting: here it is, then, by which I mean that if you think this letter suitable and care to send it to America as a kind of pen-recommendation, you are welcome to do so.
With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
James Wardrop.




Prudence, which maketh a man constant,
Patient and Courageous.
Justice, which is the bond and preservation
of human society, by giving everyone that
which belongeth to him, by keeping faith in
things promised, by succouring willingly the
afflicted, & by helping one as ability serveth.
M. C. Oliver Scribsit September 1937

Specimens of Fine Penmanship
Upper—Exhibit of the Handwriting of James Wardrop, the Original of Which Is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London
Lower—Example of the Calligraphy of M. C. Oliver in the British Museum Library

Revival of Fine Penmanship Given Impetus at Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Aimed at a revival of the art of penmanship in the United States, the American Institute of Graphic Arts today has an exhibit of present-day calligraphy and illuminations, including manuscripts, books and broadsides, posters and specimens of distinguished handwriting on view in the British Building in Rockefeller Center. Exhibits were lent to the Institute by the Society of Scribes and Illuminators of Great Britain and is the first showing of its kind ever held in the United States. It will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., except on Sundays, until Feb. 26.

Back of the 150 items on display lies the story of a gradual improvement in lettering. Show officials stress that opportunities in everyday fields are enormous; that shopfront signs, maps, tickets, school diplomas can be brought up to a high standard of taste and decoration, since "the world has never lacked people who could execute beautiful things, once the public is made aware."

An outstanding exhibit is an incision on wood by Ralph J. Beedham, internationally known British engraver, of a quotation from Lincoln. It follows:

"I want it said of me that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow."

Photographs of other notable examples of calligraphy include handwriting by Alfred J. Fairbank, showing transcriptions of works by Joseph Conrad and Samuel T. Coleridge. Mr. Fairbank is the author of "A Handwriting Manual," held by critics to be one of the best authorities of its kind.

Another specimen of handwriting is that of James Wardrop, British scholar in charge of manuscripts at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. His letter is modeled after the sixteenth century Italian style of writing in which he is held to show outstanding excellence.

Exhibition of Script

M. C. Oliver, professional calligrapher, is represented. His writing is an example of "Winchester black," an angular script, upon the Gothic form of which has been superimposed a cursive or running character.

Paul Standard, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, paid high tribute to the man who started the movement — Edward Johnston, teacher of the Royal College of Art in London and founder of the Society of Scribes and Illuminators.

"He is by general consent the greatest calligrapher of modern times, and has had a major share in the printing revival during the past generation," Mr. Standard declared. "His association with William Morris at the Kelmscott Press and later with other private presses in England started a bookmaking influence that not only crossed the Channel, but the Atlantic as well. American fine printing acknowledges its debt to Johnston's superb craftsmanship and to his principle of restrained decoration in the printed books."

Pupils of Mr. Johnston have gone into many parts of the western world, several being represented at the current show.

Need of Education

Popular taste, if educated, would result in a great improvement of the ordinary lettered message that greets the eye even in the most familiar walks, Mr. Standard emphasized. He spoke of the need for improving the appearance of diplomas and certificates of award and of the general laxity in the development of handwriting.

"Calligraphy may be defined as the writing of a person who has trained his hand, his eye and his judgment to write habitually according to a rational method," according to Frederic Warde, internationally-known type designer and caligrapher, who spoke at the preview of the exhibit. "There are very few different methods that are rational, since there are very few different formations of our Latin alphabet. Calligraphy is most admirable and interesting when it has been done according to its classic rules."

Wood Engraving
A Quotation From Abraham Lincoln Done on Wood by Ralph J. Beedham, British Engraver

Bi-Lingual Drive For Road Safety Started in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—A bi-lingual safety campaign, aimed to reach Latin-American citizens who cannot read English road warnings, has been launched here by an organization known as Mothers of America.

"Our effort, so far as we have heard, is the first attempt to meet the dual language problem as it affects safety," said Mrs. Ray Elliott, director of the safety program of the organization.

In Texas, the language problem is urgent because, according to Mrs. Elliott, two-thirds of all traffic mishaps in Texas are participated in by Mexicans, many of whom cannot read English.

Co-operation of Spanish newspapers has been obtained and safety articles in Spanish have appeared. The next step is to stage an educational "safety meet."

Not confining their activities to the Latin-American group nor Texas, the Mothers of America have interested groups of women in 29 States and the District of Columbia in their work and are getting requests for material from many places. A leaflet bringing the safety question to the attention of churches has been distributed as far away as New Jersey.

Ninety per cent of the safety margin depends upon vision and physical, mental, and moral poise, declares the leaflet. It advocates above all "practical use of religion in traffic."

High-Speed Busses Are Called Menace To Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3—High-powered busses, "blasting their way through traffic" were denounced as a menace to highway safety in a recent statement issued by the Keystone Automobile Club, after a careful survey of bus operation in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

'Express train speed of the big busses should be curbed as a matter of public policy," declared J. Maxwell Smith, General Manager of the Club. "Highways never were intended for juggernauts thundering along at speeds up to or even exceeding 70 miles per hour. The menace to passengers and other highway users is too great to tolerate the practice."

Investigations conducted by Club patrolmen have disclosed flagrant violations of traffic laws by bus operators.

"We are not disposed to place the blame on the drivers," said Mr. Smith. "They are obliged to maintain schedules, and while 'on paper' the time allotted provides for an average speed within the allowable maximum, the 'times out' for scheduled stops and unavoidable delays are not taken into account. The result is that drivers 'make up' on the open stretches time lost in congested areas.

"Our patrolmen have checked bus speeds up to 70 miles per hour. In fact, one bus pulled away from the pursuing car at that speed, the patrolman deeming it unwise to go beyond that limit."

Press Scholarships Are Awarded to 16

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The award of 16 scholarships worth, in the aggregate, $1,850, to students of Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism was announced by Dean Carl Ackerman yesterday. They were made on the basis of financial need and professional ability and go to two women and 14 men, all of whom have completed the first semester of work in the school and are candidates for the degree of master of science next June. The winners are:

Jane Davis, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Calais Francis Calvert, of Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada, the Harriet M. Phillips Scholarship.

Murray Teigh Bloom, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dana Adams Schmidt, of Los Angeles; Jack Tait, of Seattle, and Harvey W. Wertz, of St. Louis, faculty scholarships.

Philip P. Hamburger, of New York; Bernard D. Feld, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala.; Robert Martin, of Pasco, Wash., and Arnold Marke, of Spokane, Wash., the Henry Woodward Sackett Scholarship.

Edward Gottschal, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; John A. Oudine, of West Orange, N. J.; Irwin Ryan, of Lincoln, Neb., and Alan E. Settle, of Strong City, Kan., the Katherine MacMahon Scholarship.

Other scholarships were awarded to Kenneth W. Steffan, of Richmond Hill, N. Y., and Richard Herzberg, of South Orange, N. J.

Simplicity Marks the Trends In Furniture and Furnishings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What the American home will adopt in its furnishings when the spring renovation process arrives is pretty well settled now. At the huge furniture markets held here in January when thousands of manufacturers brought out their new models and displayed their latest furnishings, the general trend toward simplicity was discernible in the living room furniture, draperies, floor coverings, and other furnishings to be used in the average home.

Although not quite so many buyers arrived, the number totaled more than for any previous winter market, it is reported. And although many of the orders placed were small and merchants looked over their order books with caution, manufacturers noticed a certain optimism, and they generally agreed that as soon as business conditions were more settled and inventories cleared out, repeat orders would be coming in.

Enough orders were placed, however, so that out through the country in a few months will be seen samples of the latest modes in furniture, draperies, and other furnishings for every room in the house. When the home-maker begins her spring re-placements, there will be many fresh, new articles from which to choose, the merchants promise.

Simplicity, Theme

The simplicity which runs like a theme through the new furnishings is accompanied by a noticeable quality and durability often lacking in the articles shown during the depression days. In the many rooms set up in the American Furniture Mart and on the furniture floors of the Merchandise Mart—sometimes entire homes were furnished complete—even in the less expensive furnishings the same simplicity was apparent. This was rather striking because in the lower-priced brackets the furnishings usually adopt many frills and furbelows.

In floor coverings, the wall to wall carpeting is still very popular. The day of the old taupe carpet is out, and more and brighter colors are coming in. Moreover, in many of the plain-colored floor coverings the new weave known as "textured" is being adopted. It came in a few years ago with a twisted yarn. This idea developed to the point where several shades of the same colored yarn were employed giving more variety. Then came the cut and un-cut pile to form a self-pattern.

In furniture, eighteenth century styles seem to be the stand-bys while there is also a trend toward modified modern getting away entirely from the large and grotesque pieces usually called "modern" and adopting less extreme styles. Much of this furniture is "coming up from the floor," as the dealers say, which means that the big lounging chairs which used to invite one to sit so near the floor are now lifted to more comfortable positions.

Swedish Patterns

Swedish modern was by far one of the most popular styles seen in the market and it will be shown extensively in the stores throughout the country this spring, it is predicted. One of the outstanding firms showed a bachelor's apartment which was a living room with a dining compartment. Several of the sectional cabinets combined blond maple with walnut in a very effective light and dark contrast. Swedish characteristics were seen in the simple brass hardware, and in other crafted details.

According to manufacturers' figures more dining room furniture is being sold again. One factory is turning out four different sizes in dining room tables. In styles 18th Century dining room suites increased their lead from 42.2 per cent in July to 47.3 per cent in January, according to a survey made by the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association.

On the whole, lamp manufacturers are trying to make their lamps more tailored in appearance with less of the rope, tassels, fringe, and beads which have been seen in the past. Often the pottery bases have designs repeated in some way in the shade, and in many of the new models the reflector bowl takes precedence over the bulbs formerly used. Floor lamps are shrinking in height to accommodate those who want to read by a light that is not too far away, and companion lamps were featured as twins to be used at both ends of the davenport.

Hoover Off for Belgium To Revisit War Scenes

PALO ALTO, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP)—Former President Hoover left yesterday for New York en route to Belgium as the guest of that country's universities. He will tour the area over which he presided as Food Administrator after the World War.

Perk Up Sunday Suppers With Tasty Tuna Casserole Dishes

Mitsubishi Company
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

THREE DIAMONDS
WHITE MEAT TUNA

One of the "400"

Quality, at a very modest price, is an outstanding feature of more than 400 types of

Golden Rule Products

You save money by ordering from the Golden Rule Representative — full strength flavorings — pungent spices — cans of garden-ripened vegetables and fruits.

A Golden Rule representative in your locality will call if you mail us a postcard with your name and address.

The Citizens Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

SIX IN OUR FAMILY, AUNT JENNY, AND MEAT PRICES SKY HIGH! HOW CAN I EVER MANAGE?

HERE'S A MIGHTY TASTY WAY TO STRETCH 1 LB. OF HAMBURGER TO SERVE SIX PEOPLE—TRY IT!

Light, tender biscuit crust, savory meat and vegetable filling —and made in half the time

MORE WAYS TO SAVE WITH Spry

"Creamiest shortening I ever used!"
say cooking experts of 281 home-making schools

CAKES are mixed in half the time with Spry. Pastry making goes like magic. And what tender, flaky crust you get. What light, delicate cakes. And Spry-fried foods—wonderful. Crispier, tastier, so wholesome a child can eat them. Try Spry. Read Aunt Jenny's "economy" tips. Make her Meat Pie. It's simply delicious!

In 6-lb., 3-lb. and 1-lb. cans
Spry
The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening
TRIPLE-CREAMED!

Aunt Jenny's TASTY MEAT PIE

2 onions, sliced
¼ cup Spry
1 lb. round steak, ground
1 cup cooked carrots, diced
1 cup cooked peas
3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
2½ cups boiling water
2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
⅔ cup Spry
⅔ cup milk (about)

Sauté onions in 2 tablespoons Spry until yellow. Add meat and sauté until richly browned. Add carrots and peas. Turn into casserole greased with Spry. Melt remaining 2 tablespoons Spry; add flour, salt, and pepper, and blend. Add Worcestershire sauce and water, stirring constantly, and continue stirring and cooking until thickened. Pour ¼ cup of gravy over mixture in baking dish. Reserve remaining gravy to serve with pie.

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in Spry until mixture is as fine as meal. (Done in no time with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add milk, mixing until soft dough is formed. Knead lightly on floured board for about 20 seconds. Roll dough to fit casserole and prick with fork. Adjust dough over meat and seal edge of pie. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Serves 6.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

(Clip and save this Spry recipe)

How to stretch your food dollars! Send for FREE recipe folder, "Good Gravy." Dryden & Palmer, Long Island City, N. Y.

GRAVY MASTER

Serve... Ocean Spray BRAND CRANBERRY SAUCE With all Roasts

1
Why are Birds Eye Fryers plumper... more tender?... Because they're fed a special diet of buttermilk and home-made cereals!
2
THAT'S ME
U.S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTED
Why are Birds Eye Fryers Government-inspected?... To make sure you get wholesome Grade-A birds only!
3
WASTE FREE
Why do we remove inedible waste quickly?... Because removing waste immediately after killing keeps full flavor in parts you eat.
4
MIRACLE!
Why are Birds Eye Fryers so farm-fresh?... Because we seal in freshness RIGHT AT FARM by patented process of quick-freezing used for Birds Eye Foods!

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

FRYING CHICKENS
SPECIAL $1.18 EACH
Drawn weight ..... 2 lbs.
Trimmed of inedible waste! Ready to cook! 2 lb. BIRDS EYE FRYER equals a 3 lb. UNDRAWN FRYER.
(*Fryers range in size from 1 lb. 12½ oz. to 2 lbs. 3½ oz. Special price will vary depending upon exact weight selected.*)

LIMA BEANS... Special 23¢ box
FARM-FRESH. Shelled. Ready to cook. Box serves 4.
Above special prices effective through February 9th only.

COD FILLETS ... lb. 23¢
CORN, cut .... box 23¢
DUCKLINGS ..... lb. 49¢
BLUEBERRIES .. box 25¢
BEEF FOR STEW . lb. 36¢

For the highest quality linked upon the GENUINE Birds Eye Frosted Foods! For name of your nearest dealer, write: Frosted Foods Sales Corporation, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Edison Models Review Talk And Picture Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3—Commercial models of Thomas A. Edison's most important inventions are on display this month at L. Bamberger & Co. in celebration of the historical, industrial, cultural and recreational achievements of New Jersey.

Earliest of the inventions shown is a stock ticker. The machine was manufactured in Newark, N. J., before the Menlo Park laboratories were established. The Edison group then had its headquarters at 10 Ward Street, Newark. The ticker on exhibition is faintly reminiscent of a wedding cake, the lower layer decorated by a semi-circle of push-buttons, the top-layer surmounted by a miniature jungle of arms, sprockets and levers, crowned with a small spindle, over which the tape moved. One of the many ways in which this machine differs from one of today is in its incorporation of sending and receiving apparatus in a single unit.

Edison recorded the human voice for the first time on Aug. 12, 1877, at Menlo Park. Three days after he had conceived the idea and drafted rough plans for his mechanics, he spoke into one side of the crude device, and listened to the tin-foil cylinder repeat his words, which were: "Mary had a little lamb. . . ."

Seeking to eliminate blackening of incandescent electric bulbs, which he had invented, Edison inserted a wire between the filaments of the lamp, creating "Edison Effect" lamp. This, the forerunner of the modern radio tube, is part of the display.

A stock model of the first motion picture projector on the market, the kinetoscope, manufactured in 1903, sharpens the realization that motion picture projectors have been in commercial use for only the past 35 years. The first talking picture projector was put on sale in the year 1907, mechanically synchronizing the hand-cranked projector and the oversize phonograph. "Talkies" as we know them have come into use within the past 10 years.

Office workers who use high-speed dictating machines may be surprised to see a model on display that was manufactured in 1907. Then called the Edison business phonograph, it was made of wood and metal; the recorder and reproducer being in one unit, without headphones. The tube used for dictating was also used for transcribing.

Dark Paint Saves Radiator's Heat

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—If you are paying $25 a month for heat this winter, two to three dollars of it goes for the bright paint on the radiators.

According to an engineering study announced today at Cornell University, bright paint on radiators cuts down the heat by a big percentage.

Bright paint, like aluminum or gold, acts like a mirror. It reflects heat, the reflection is back into the radiator. This applies to all the "radiant" heat given off, which is about 40 to 50 per cent of all the warmth from the radiator.

The radiant heat is the wave-motion sort, which travels like light, and at the speed of light. Bright paint, the Cornell study shows, cuts down the radiant heat by 25 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of 40 to 50 per cent (the total radiant heat) is a large piece of the coal bill.

Black or dark and modest paints let this radiant heat out. Heating engineers have known for some years that bright radiator paints were doubtful. Today's report shows the exact loss. The study was made by Dr. Kennedy F. Rubert, instructor in experimental engineering.

NEW YORK
The Next Stop?

If New York is your next stop, you'll want to know about The Shelton Hotel.

The Shelton provides its guests with "added attractions", at no added cost, among them are the famous Shelton swimming pool, gymnasium, library and solarium.

Furthermore, The Shelton is in the Grand Central zone, considered the best location in New York.

RATES $3 per day single

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

He Is Praised to the Sky

Wide World

Col. Eddie Rickenbacker — Andre Kostelanetz

Musician Gets a Trophy for Flying

Mr. Kostelanetz is not an aviator in the technical sense of the word, but he flies a great deal more than many an aviator does. In fact, last year he flew 136,200 miles, and in so doing won recognition by the Eastern Air Lines, of which Col. Rickenbacker is general manager. This recognition was presented to the well-known orchestral conductor at the Newark Airport, and was a suitable trophy emblematic of the exploits of the ace exponent of the most modern means of transportation.

Glimpses of Early America Given at N. Y. Art Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Early American houses, who lived in them, and how they lived—are glimpsed in an exhibit of 29 genre paintings which are on exhibit at the American Folk Gallery here. The paintings, which were done by folk artists of a period 50 to 150 years ago, will continue to be on view through Feb. 5.

Although the known artists (many of the works are anonymous) are not famous, the collection has been considered highly interesting because it provides such a pleasant way of "studying" the history of early American household life.

Interiors, portraits and landscapes tell the story of families in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania and other sections. One of the largest and most outstanding items is "At the Loom," picturing a Pennsylvania living room of approximately 1795. The principal figure is a woman, sitting at an unusually constructed loom which is connected to a chair, engaged in the production of one of the typical coverlets of the day.

Hominess Apparent

The room expresses the hominess of the Pennsylvania Dutch resident, lacking the severeness of style and decoration which prevailed in some other parts of young America at that time. The Windsor chair, with its sprawling legs, differs from the New England Windsor chair, it is pointed out.

Another prominent painting is "The Yankee Peddler," found in Beacon, N. Y., the work of J. Dalton in approximately 1830. This contains a human interest note in depicting the arrival of a peddler carrying the equivalent of a small department store on his wagon, which waits on the other side of the opened door. Calling on the lady of the house as she sits at her kitchen chores, the roving merchant displays a bolt of figured material for which he hopes to find a ready buyer. In the background is a tall Dutch cupboard, containing pewter dishes. The peddler's horse can be faintly discerned through the window and, through the door, his conveyance strung with useful little household articles.

Humorous Portrayal

A humorous note is introduced in "Farmhouse Gossip," by T. G. Knight and found in Pennsylvania. This is dated approximately 1887. Two men and a woman are enjoying a verbal report which one of the men is making while a copy of the "Evening Call" and a pair of spectacles lie ready on the table for supplying further details. Reversing the traditional order of such activities, a man is doing the reporting while the woman listens in eager amusement.

"The White Family Farm" shows a scene of West Wadsworth, Vt., painted by an anonymous artist. The house was built, in all probability, in the latter half of the eighteenth century. It is a rambling building with the coach house and stable at one end.

Other paintings include "Reading a Prayer," found in Massachusetts, dating from about 1820 and anonymous, a group of watercolors suggesting the courtship of John Ingersoll and Nancy Gage of Massachusetts; and two watercolors of the Hudson by Caroline Keyes in 1827.

'Blue Ribbon' Jury Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3—The work of grinding the grist from 2500 bills and resolutions introduced to date here is busying both Houses this month and today had brought to the Assembly from the Senate chamber bills to wipe out the "blue ribbon" jury system in the State by ending it in the only counties where it is now used—New York, Kings, the Bronx, Queens and Westchester. The ban was recommended by the New York State Judicial Council and was sponsored in the Senate by Philip M. Kleinfeld, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The "blue ribbon" panel figured throughout the two years' special racket inquiry of Thomas E. Dewey in New York County, but the Council takes the position that every jury "should be of uniformly high caliber and capable of giving a fair trial in all cases," and that the "blue ribbon" tag had come to mean "convicting juries."

Opposition to the action has developed in the Assembly, where the bills are assured of quick reporting out of committee.

With all legislative eyes fixed on March 15 as wind-up date of the 1938 session, in order to bring adjournment at least two weeks before the Constitutional Convention meets on April 5, a spate of measures now is flowing into the two chambers. The proposals include a $200,000,000 bond issue to construct a super toll highway between New York and Albany, prohibition of motor car operation by anyone under the influence of intoxicating liquor instead of "in an intoxicated condition," as the law now reads, empowering of municipalities to set up a charter revision commission by local law, and institution of a Division of Civil Liberties in the executive department with an appropriation of $15,000.

Meanwhile the annual protest over continuance of the State's second one-cent-a-gallon $16,000,000 emergency tax on gasoline today was in the record of the joint Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment after a hearing for which motor car owners, taxicab drivers, service station operators and motor bus line spokesmen converged on both Chambers yesterday. Re-enactment of the four-year-old levy was proposed in the executive budget. It is one of two one-cent emergency levies added to the basic two-cent motor fuel tax, bringing the total State impost to four cents.

Opponents of the levy charged it was responsible for the present slump in the used-car market and the loss of service station gasoline sales in this state to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. A basic argument, however, was that most automobile owners are not wealthy, the New York Highway Users' Conference producing figures to show that of the 2,500,000 persons owning motor cars in the state, 78 per cent earned less than $40 a week and 55 per cent less than $30.

Davies Announces Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, Ambassador to Russia, said after conferring with President Roosevelt today, he would return to Moscow about March 1. Mr. Davies, who will be transferred to the Ambassadorship of Belgium, said he expected to spend only a few weeks in Moscow closing up his affairs and then go direct to Brussels.

Compromise Bill For Agriculture Ready for Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Administration leaders predicted today that Congress would enact the compromise farm bill next week, despite flurries of criticism expected on some provisions.

The measure, designed to stabilize agriculture along lines of the ever-normal granary advocated by Secretary Wallace, was completed last night by a dozen Senators and Representatives.

They had been assigned the task five weeks ago of combining separate farm bills passed by the two Houses of Congress during the special session. The legislation provides for control of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco.

The group will meet gain tomorrow to go over the printed draft of the detailed compromise. The bill will have priority when it is submitted to the Senate and House.

Just before the conferees reached their agreement, they approved a provision which Senator Smith (D) of South Carolina said would hasten payment of part of the $130,000,000 bonus voted by Congress on the 1937 cotton crop for growers who complied with the 1938 program.

5,000,000 Bales

Senator Smith said cotton growers could turn over some 5,000,000 bales of cotton on which the government has made loans and collect two cents a pound, or about $10 a bale, of the 1937 bonus.

The government, he said, must hold this cotton off the market unless prices climb before July 31, 1939, when it can be released gradually over a three-year period.

Otherwise, conferees said, they left unchanged provisions previously accepted for the five major crops.

The Secretary of Agriculture would estimate production of any of the five crops needed in a season and divide this figure among states, counties and individual farmers with the aid of farmer committees.

Growers who stayed within their quotas would receive benefit payments and be eligible for loans. If stored supplies became large, farmers in a referendum could place a limit on sales of all producers, providing two-thirds of those voting in a referendum approved.

Granary Provisions

Conferees said granary provisions for the separate crops included:

Cotton—Growers would vote on imposing marketing quotas whenever the indicated supply reached 7 per cent above normal. Then a penalty of two cents this year, and three cents hereafter, would apply on each pound grown on land outside allotted acreage.

Wheat—When the supply reached 35 per cent above normal, growers could apply sales limits on each grower. A penalty of 15 cents a bushel would follow on excess sales.

Corn—Growers would vote on sales limits when the supply was 10 per cent above normal, such limits carrying a 15-cent-a-bushel penalty on excess sales. Quotas could be imposed only in the corn belt, but growers there would get compensatory advantages in loan rates.

Tobacco—Growers could impose quotas when the supply was 5 per cent above normal. Excess sales would be penalized at the rate of 50 per cent of market prices.

Rice—Quotas could be voted when supply was 10 per cent above normal, excess sales subjected to a penalty of one-fourth cent a pound.

Windsors 'En Voyage' In Royalty Handbook

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Almanach de Gotha, European handbook of royalty, nobility and officialdom, ranks the Duke of Windsor among noble families as "His Royal Highness (personally)."

The 1938 edition, just published, lists his marriage to "Bessie Wallis, divorced Spencer, afterwards divorced Simpson, nee Warfield," and their address: "En voyage (traveling)."

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Orchestra Calls Its U. S. Hearers Into League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The influence of symphonic reception by radio upon organizations supporting the music arts was seen here today in the formation of the Philharmonic-Symphony League, membership in which will be open to listeners throughout the United States, regardless of whether or not they are subscribers to concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, with which the League is associated.

Prior to the advent of radio, organization of music patrons was confined generally to cities in which the programs were held, but with the introduction of nation-wide and even international broadcasts, music has had to study geography, with the expectation of stimulating interest in an ever enlarging circle of listeners.

Weekly broadcasts by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society on Sunday afternoons, it is estimated, are heard by 9,000,000 persons, or more than the total of the Society's concert audiences since the organization was established in 1842. It is to this group of listeners, and others who may join it, with the coming of television, that the League is intended.

"Those of us who are concerned with planning for progress," said Mrs. John T. Pratt, Chairman of the League, "believe that the orchestra does not belong to a few loyal musical enthusiasts, but to every person who hears it in the concert hall, or over the radio, or who is interested in those influences of his community that tend to inspire high ideals in his fellow men. We believe in the democracy of good music and feel that the time has come to broaden the scope of the Society."

Dues in the new organization will be $10 a year, according to the announcement. Among privileges and benefits are the right to hear one or more private concerts each season, lectures on the orchestra and its repertory, private recordings of the orchestra made exclusively for members of the League and not for commercial purposes, tickets each season for Sunday afternoon subscription concerts and bulletins containing information concerning musical activities.

Members of Mrs. Pratt's committee include Mrs. Bartlett Arkell, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Countess Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Mrs. Charles D. Draper, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Alexander McLanahan, Mrs. A. Perry Osborn, Mrs. Alva Benjamin See, Mrs. Robert H. Thayer, and Mrs. Richard Whitney.

The fundamental Americanism of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra was emphasized by Dr. John H. Finley, Editor of the New York Times, at an organization meeting of the League here yesterday. The orchestra, Dr. Finley said, was as predominately "the voice of America as the lute or the pipe was of Greece, or the trumpet was of Rome."

Chinese Aid Asked By Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Americans were asked by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a nation-wide radiocast last night to contribute $1.25 a month to the China Relief Fund.

That amount, she said, would take care of one Chinese civilian for one month.

"There are many people in this country who could probably not spare that $1.25 a month," she said, "but there are still many of us who might easily adopt one human being and have the satisfaction of knowing that at least one person who is not in any way to blame, who is not involved in the war, and who is a civilian, was being helped through our own self-denial."

"After all, we Americans are very fortunate in these days, when, in various parts of the world, there is much suffering brought on by war."

Mrs. Roosevelt's talk was given under the auspices of the American Red Cross. Her own contribution to the China Relief Fund was received at Red Cross Headquarters today.

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America pays tribute to a distinguished Bostonian

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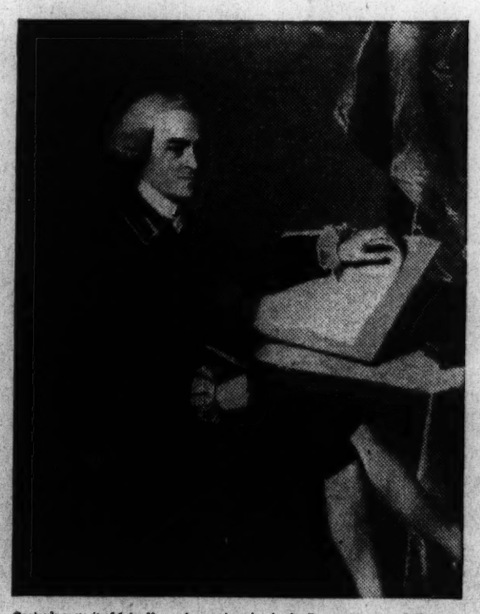
Two centuries ago John Singleton Copley was born in Boston. His rise to preeminence as a painter was sensational.

By his middle twenties Copley's leadership was established and he settled down to a gracious and prosperous career. In his early thirties he had married and was maintaining his studio in a mansion house facing the open Common on Beacon Hill. His brilliant conversation and courtly manner made him a leader in the society of the day. The skillful strokes of his brush brought to canvas immortal likenesses of Dr. Tyng, John Hancock, John Gray, Samuel Adams and John Quincy Adams.

Indeed, his popularity and good fortune were so pronounced that by 1773 his land holdings had increased to eighteen acres bounded by the Charles River, Beacon Street, Pinckney Street and Louisburg Square.

A portrait which he had forwarded anonymously to a London exhibition was so enthusiastically received that, on the advice of his friend, Benjamin West, he left Boston in 1774 at the age of thirty-five to enter into a long and distinguished career in London.

The current Copley exhibition at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts represents the largest collection of his works ever brought together. It includes sixty oil paintings, twenty pastels and ten miniatures done in America as well as examples of his paintings and drawings produced in London. In this, the two hundredth anniversary of Copley's birth, we join in the nation's tribute to the honor of this distinguished Bostonian.



Copley's portrait of John Hancock, now hanging in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

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Reich Crisis Seen Looming; Blomberg, Immediate Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

gether with a report that certain dissatisfactions in military circles regarding a number of features of the political regime had now come to a head. His honeymoon is expected in many quarters to be extended to a long leave of absence and the question of his successor is assumed to be under discussion. Herr Goering appears to be the outstanding candidate for such a position, but whether such an appointment will be made or whether the three heads of the armed forces —Army, Navy, and Air Forces— will continue as Cabinet ministers with equal rank without the superior Reich's War Minister remains to be seen.

In economic circles the fact that Walther Funk has not officially entered his new office as Minister of Commerce is officially explained by the fact that changes in the personnel of this ministry, which Herr Goering as organizer of the four-year plan has been carrying out during past few weeks, are still not complete and that only on completion will an official list of appointments be published.

However, reports of objections by the leaders of big industry to still tighter governmental control of their undertakings in the service of the four-year plan are seen by some to be fundamentally responsible for this delay and are interpreted as the beginning of an economic crisis. Naturally anything is possible where so little is known by the public about actual conditions, but it requires some imagination to see big industry, which has been dependent upon the Government for its orders, and after five years of co-operation with National Socialism, taking any such decisive step. The road from dissatisfaction to active opposition is a long one.

Rumors of Schacht

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Funk's predecessor as Reich Minister of Commerce still continues as Reichbank President, but nowadays reports are current that he may shortly resign from this latter post also. Dr. Schacht is at present in Switzerland and so it is impossible to say whether there is any truth in reports that he may become the new head of the Bank of International Settlements at Basle.

Ban Young Men's Groups

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—Roman Catholic young men's associations in the Aachen and Cologne dioceses were banned yesterday on charges they infringed continually on National Socialist regulations concerning the activities of confessional youth societies.

'Miss X' of Britain Foils Plot to Sell Military Secrets

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP) — A story of successful counter-espionage by a British woman agent, "Miss X," and the foiling of an alleged plot to sell British military secrets to a foreign power were told by the Prosecutor in Bow Street Court today.

A hearing was held for four men arrested under the Official Secrets Act, said to be involved in an attempt to copy naval gun plans smuggled from the big Woolwich arsenal.

Prosecutor G. B. McClure declared there was evidence of "contact with a foreign power," which he did not name.

"Miss X" told how she had entered the War Office's counter-espionage service in 1931, doing volunteer work in "The Friends of the Soviet Union."

In 1934, she said, she met P. E. Glading, the chief defendant, who had an offiffice in the same building as "The Friends." She testified she undertook "a special mission abroad" for him and in February, 1937, rented a London flat under his direction, where she learned photographic copying.

There, "Miss X" said, a couple named Stevens, who spoke French and who, according to Glading, had lived in Moscow, directed the making of hundreds of exposures of allegedly stolen plans. The Stevens, she testified, later disappeared.

Other plans mentioned in the case involved a confidential book on explosives, a new type of bomb, and an anti-tank pistol. A visitor to the flat, which was under War Office surveillance for months, was stated to have been an Austrian, who served as a Russian cavalry captain.

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Contrasts in Scenes and Peoples Portray Spanish Differences

Wide World; Burton Holmes From Galloway; Publishers

Sunny Spain Before Civil Strife Darkened the Land

Upper Left—Primitive Transportation in Burgos, Capital of General Franco's Insurgent Regime. Upper Right and Left Center—Boys in Typical Costumes, the Group Are Watching a Pageant Given by One of the Pedagogic Missions in the Province of Salamanca. Center Right—Farmer in Valencia Winnowing Grain, Which the Women Place in Bags. Lower Left—Patio of a Native Home in Seville. Lower Right—Promenading Under the Trees of Barcelona

Can Spain Establish Peace By the Process of Partition?

(Continued from Page 1)

building up of the political structure from below would appear to be a national necessity, now that the topheavy, unpopular monarchist State has gone down once and for all in ruins.

While in any case the process of rebuilding must be slow—hence the importance of Señor Castillejo's separation plan—Madrid's future would seem to be that of a capital for the national or federal services only, like Washington or Canberra.

Spain: An Opposing View

By Kate Mangan

Recently returned from Spain where she wrote several illuminating articles for The Christian Science Monitor

Señor José Castillejo's suggestion that Spain could be, even for a time, divided into two parts, seems to me as impractical as would have been such a settlement of the United States after the Civil War. In my opinion both are wars between the forces of reaction and those of progress. In the Southern States the planters depended for the continuance of their wealth on keeping a section of the people in subjection. The Spanish landowners do not want to lose their property either; it is essential for them to retain the status quo.

Marked differences between the inhabitants of the various regions of Spain there are. They have been owing to the inaccessible nature of the country and its backwardness. Better communications and education would overcome many differences.

I should consider a federation of states under a central government but with a considerable measure of autonomy for Euzkadi, Catalonia and other regions, the most satisfactory solution.

In such an arrangement as is suggested by Señor Castillejo could an amicable frontier with free coming and going be imagined? There is no doubt Loyalist Spain would be a republic of a socialist nature. The other side could only be a military dictatorship as it is now.

On the Rebel side property-owners would be satisfied, the mass of the people would remain in a state resembling feudal serfdom. Would their rulers wish to allow contact with the Republic which holds the ideal of civilization and culture not for the few but for the many? And would property-owners who have fled republican territory be content to relinquish their claims permanently?

Finally, and most important of all, the majority of the population is in republican territory. For many months, with the exception of Seville where bitter fighting continued for several days, all the big ports and industrial, and therefore most modern centers, remained loyal to the Republic—Madrid, Barcelona (the two largest cities), Bilbao, Valencia and Malaga—which last had a large anarchist population.

The best way to decide the issue would be a free plebiscite of the Spanish people. But was not this free plebiscite taken in February, 1936, when the Popular Front Government was elected?

Britain: A League Proposal

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Writer on Diplomatic Affairs and a member of The Christian Science Monitor's London Bureau.

Señor José Castillejo's proposal for an Iberian Federation which might ultimately include Portugal as well as Spain is on lines which must seem logical to anyone who knows anything about Spanish history.

So far as Portugal is concerned, Professor Castillejo's scheme seems for the moment to be outside practical politics. But for Spain, it is at any rate in line with the past, although it is difficult to see how any such solution could come (as Señor Castillejo seems to suggest) out of an Insurgent victory, since Gen. Francisco Franco stands for unadulterated centralization, not regionalism.

For a considerable part of the last 2,000 years Spain has been split into fractions, each with different characteristics and a different outlook toward communal life. Spain runs to extremes politically, climatically and even temperamentally. For such a country and such a people the centralization which is the goal of the Insurgents must seem to an outside observer totally unsuited.

Coming down to the present, it should be clear to all thinking people that if either Loyalists or Insurgents win outright on the field of battle, the struggle between the ideals for which they stand will only be transferred to another sphere.

It is, however, legitimate for the foreigner to point out that there exists an institution designed to deal with problems which have grown too big to be solved peacefully by the parties directly concerned. Its headquarters is at Geneva and its name the League of Nations. If Spaniards are tired of killing one another and laying their beautiful country waste, but are not yet ready to negotiate with one another, why should they not ask Geneva to mediate? Señor Castillejo's plan might be one of several put forward for consideration.

Danubia: Varied Views

By R. H. Markham

Vienna Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Observance of history in general and of the modern trend in Central Europe and the Balkans aligns me on the side of a united Spain.

The trend of peoples is toward larger units. Larger units, such as the British Empire, the United States of America, and the German Reich, foster internal harmony, aid prosperity, and encourage progress.

Long observation in the Balkans and now in Central Europe has left the deep impression that cutting up areas into a multitude of small states is an economic, social and political disaster.

Shall Spain, that was once united, now be divided? That is a defeatist solution, the perpetuation of disorder. For the sake of a problematic, momentary gain, one must not accept a permanent future loss. A future fascist or communistic Spain would be a misfortune, a future divided Spain would be a catastrophe.

Most Austrians, namely, the Clericals and Nationalists, are for unity; the Socialists favor a division, an armistice and compromise, so that the left wing forces may be saved from the right wing.

In Hungary probably sympathy is mainly for Francisco Franco, so against partition.

In Czechoslovakia, the Government and most of the people would tend to favor partition. The Germans in Czechoslovakia are against Spanish partition, for they hope for a Franco victory.

Public opinion in Rumania might be said to be almost equally divided. But since Rumania is a Latin country, the better informed, and deeper feeling people would keenly regret a division of Spain. Many Rumanians would say: Spanish antagonisms will abide whichever side wins, but they will be much less destructive in a unified state than in a divided one.

Bulgarian opinion is decidedly left wing; it would prefer to see partition.

So would most Yugoslavia for the same reason.

Generally speaking, the Slavs in Central and Southeast Europe are for the Madrid Government, and Russia, so would favor partition. The non-Slavs tend to be for Spanish unity.

League: For Keeping Clear

By Demaree Bess

Geneva Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The initiative for a compromise settlement of the Spanish civil war, on the basis of a partition, would have to come from some independent and non-Governmental source, in the opinion of Geneva observers.

It is agreed that neither of the protagonists will at present take the initiative in seeking a compromise. There also seems small likelihood of a movement for peaceful settlement from the Powers most directly concerned, Italy and Germany on the one side and Russia and France on the other. Neither does it seem probable that the British Government would undertake unsolicited the task of mediation.

As for the League of Nations, its supporters are disposed at present to steer clear of independent activity regarding the Spanish question. As one observer put it, the League is passing through a delicate period of readjustment, and is in no position to risk any additional rebuff. Italy and Germany seem to be in no mood to accept gracefully any suggestion made by the League at this time.

However, international observers at Geneva are much interested in Prof. José Castillejo's proposal for a temporary division of Spain by agreement between the warring factions. The proposal impresses them as the only practical proposal made which bears some promise of halting the widespread slaughter in Spain. Without some such scheme, it is felt that the Spanish factions will continue fighting until one or the other has been virtually annihilated.

Germany: Unconvinced

By J. Emlyn Williams

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Decentralization, autonomy, federalism, are words which a totalitarian state like the Third Reich established on the basis of centralized co-ordination (Gleichschaltung) does not hear gladly.

Señor Castillejo's suggestion that the whole Iberian Peninsula should be the field for a miniature experiment of the League of Nations would certainly not find much support here in Berlin. To Germany, whose ideal is political and economic uniformity, a starting point for a new Spain such as he suggests, namely "economic unity and political variety" makes no appeal.

Germany's great propaganda cry throughout the Spanish civil war has been "the Reds must be defeated" and "Russia must be excluded from Spain." "Russia" and the Government at Barcelona are always represented here as one and the same thing.

Germany would most probably prefer a united Spain, provided, of course, it was under Franco or some other leader amenable to ideas similar to those now propagated in the Third Reich.

France: Impressed

By Mallory Browne

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

France would welcome an "Iberian Commonwealth"—a federated Spain uniting several autonomous regions such as Catalonia and the Basque country—provided such a scheme brought real peace to the Spaniards and removed the existing threat to French lines of communication with North Africa.

A settlement of the Spanish civil war along the lines proposed by Señor Castillejo would present several distinct advantages from France's point of view.

Support for the Loyalists has been a major point in the program of the Popular Front here, even if this support remained somewhat Platonic under Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos' nonintervention policy.

The two most important factors in any Spanish settlement, so far as France is concerned, are: The question of not having an unfriendly régime along its Pyrenean frontier, particularly so long as large numbers of Italian and German soldiers remain in Spain; and the issue of the Balearic Islands, Mallorca and Minorca, which occupy a vital strategic position athwart France's communications with her North African possessions.

The first of these points, it is felt in French official circles, would be likely to receive a somewhat more satisfactory settlement under a federated scheme, since Catalonia, which borders the eastern end of the Franco-Spanish frontier, is distinctly friendly to France.

Arms: South America Finds Comfort in U. S. Navy Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

is incipient doubt that this New World security is what it was. Recent international history has taught him that, both in principle and practice, the worst should be at least prepared for. For the moment no great faith is reposed in the League of Nations, although nearly all the states retain membership therein. He inclines to the policy preferred by the North American of gathering arms in readiness and of showing a united New World front.

South American Governments, practically all of whom are embarked on naval and aerial expansion, are not necessarily arming because of this aspect of defense. This is one of the reasons. The main reason is the time-honored one of neighborly competition. But, undoubtedly, they welcome North American expansion as a powerful contribution to the defense of all.

Even in Argentina, where critics of the United States are usually on the alert for evidence of overlordship tendencies, there has been little or no criticism of United States' policy.

It would be correct to describe governmental reaction as one of relief. The man-in-the-street, however, appears definitely pleased. It would not be exaggerating to say that he looks on every new American ship and plane emerging from workshops farther north as designed as much for his protection and security as for that of citizens of the United States. While this feeling exists neither international idesology nor local national dictatorship is likely to affect inter-American unity—whether this be known as Pan-American Democracy or by any other tag—and Washington diplomacy will find the South American furrow easier to plow than at any previous time.

Japan Blames Race on U. S.

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP)—A Japanese naval office spokesman yesterday expressed Japan's concern over the United States' proposed $800,000,000 naval expansion.

"The United States naval building program," the spokesman said, "must be taken into serious consideration.

"America and Britain presently are the greatest navies in the world, but no country menaces them.

"Perhaps they think it necessary to set up a sort of police force to guard world peace, but their policies incite other countries to take up the naval building race."

He emphasized that Japan was not allied with Italy and Germany, and that therefore "their naval programs do not affect the Far East."

The Japanese spokesman presumably referred to statements by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Tuesday.

Admiral Leahy linked Japan, Germany and Italy in discussion of strength of foreign navies, and said he did so because these nations "are in some sort of agreement."

Japan is linked with the two Fascist states in an accord against Communism.

Japan's own building plans are not known, and Britain recently sought to determine whether Tokyo was building battleships of more than 35,000 tons.

This was semi-officially denied. Thirty-five thousand tons is the maximum set by the 1936 London Naval Treaty, of which the United States, Britain and France are signatories, with Russia and Germany adhering through treaties with Britain.

U. S. Navy and 5-3 Ratio

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy testified today that the United States never had a 5-3 naval ratio with Japan because of the necessity of keeping part of the fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

Although this ratio was fixed by the now defunct London and Washington Naval Treaties, the Chief of Naval Operations told the House Naval Committee that division of the fleet between the two oceans had prevented its establishment.

Admiral Leahy, questioned by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota asserted that in the event of hostilities in the Pacific, he would want all the fleet available in that ocean.

Responding to questions by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, the Navy's top-ranking officer declared the Navy never had considered any plans for "quarantining" aggressor nations.

Mr. Brewster asked the question in reference to President Roosevelt's foreign policy speech at Chicago.

The discussion brought a sharp criticism from Mr. Maas that the President had been "misquoted." He said he believed the President had not suggested that the United States join in a "quarantine" movement.

"I think the record will speak for itself," Mr. Brewster retorted.

Mr. Maas wanted to know whether a successful blockade of United States ports would permit a foreign power to "conquer" this country without a military conquest.

"A blockade would put very serious pressure on the people of the United States if the fleet were destroyed," Admiral Leahy replied, "but I am unable to say whether they would submit. I hope that they would take very heavy punishment before doing so."

Admiral Leahy said earlier it would be "extremely hazardous for any nation to make an invasion in force on our home land." He said it would be very easy if any power should be so skillful or fortunate as to destroy the fleet.

American Ambulance Units Escape Air Raid

PERPIGNAN, France (at the Spanish frontier), Feb. 3 (AP)—Four American ambulance units escaped harm today, said dispatches reaching the border, when an American-French ambulance and food truck train was caught in a Spanish insurgent air raid on Figueras, 15 miles inside Spanish territory.

The American units, believed to be the contribution of friends in the United States of the Spanish Government, continued on toward Barcelona, the government capital.

Thanks of Cortes Sent Congressmen

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 3 (AP)—Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the Spanish Government Cortes (Parliament), today gave instructions that thanks be given the American Congressmen who sent greetings for the opening of its current session.

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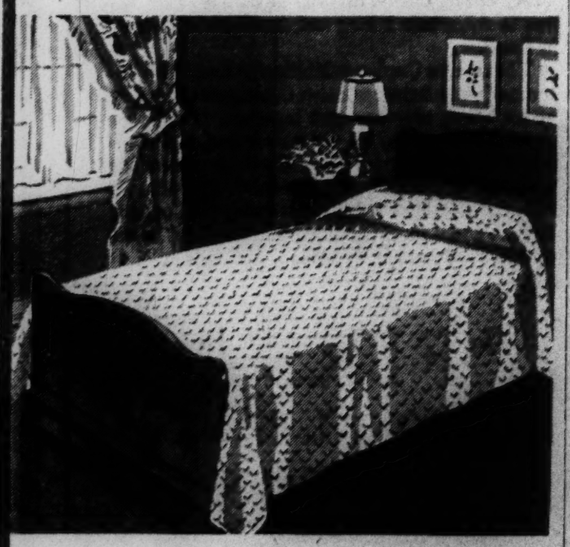

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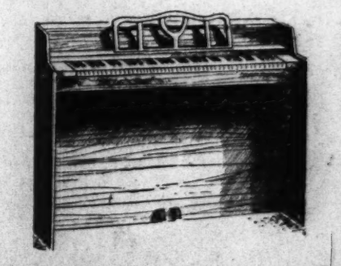

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Strong Courts Guard Liberty, Dr. Brüning Advises Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 3—Canada, in the process of formulating what may amount to drastic revision of its constitutional structure, is giving careful consideration to the position of its judiciary.

Although the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations are covering the broad field of Canadian governmental questions, individual members of the Commission make it clear that the position of the courts is to be given careful attention.

Thus the recent testimony of Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former Chancellor of Germany, before the Commission, is being scanned with more than usual attention. It has attracted wide attention not only in the Canadian press, but in legal circles throughout the Dominion.

Brüning's Admonition

Briefly, Dr. Brüning's admonition was that the "greatest safeguards which the minds of men can devise" should be thrown around the independence and integrity of the judiciary.

This advice, it is realized here, is based on more than theory. For Dr. Brüning is not only one of the outstanding present-day authorities on constitutional questions. As the last of the "liberal" Chancellors prior to the advent of National Socialism in Germany, he experienced the effects of a system in which the judicial branch of the Government was subjected to political pressure.

Speaking before a session of the Commission, which is headed by Judge Newton W. Rowell of Toronto, the former Chancellor urged that the greatest safeguards to fundamental liberties should be included in both provincial and Dominion constitutions. Judges, he declared, should not be removable for political reasons or for any cause except infraction of the criminal code. And even in such cases, Dr. Brüning added, they should be removed only through the action of a higher judge.

These recommendations were regarded as of particular significance in Canada because of the high record already maintained in its judicial branch. Canadians regard as one of their greatest heritages a system of jurisprudence the integrity of which has never been called into question. Thus in any revision of Canadian constitutional procedure the safeguarding of the courts is expected to play a dominant role.

Source of Danger

"I do not think the greatest danger comes from parties who openly proclaim that their objective is revolutionary change," Dr. Brüning added in elaborating his thesis. "The greatest danger comes from those who really desire revolutionary change but profess that their only desire is to save or fulfill the Constitution. I do not think a Constitution should go too much into details and try to establish too many controls for safeguarding from the extreme democratic point of view, because then some of these controls are apt to conflict and it affords opportunity for the dangerous people I am talking about to fight ostensibly for the Constitution so that when they are in power they can abolish it. I could not find a formula which would absolutely prevent such an abuse of the situation.

"The best reliance is on the independence of the courts to enforce a bill of rights. In making any Constitution, you cannot foresee the possibilities which may one day arise and it is the duty of the judge then to interpret the Constitution so that the bill of rights is not infringed."

Although Dr. Brüning made no direct reference to the specific countries where failure to preserve the integrity of the courts has led to complications, his listeners found no difficulty in applying the former Chancellor's expressions to specific instances abroad.

Experience Abroad

In practically every dictatorship in Europe today the courts have been made to serve a political philosophy if not, indeed, an actual political end.

Legal authorities here recall that during Dr. Brüning's own time at the head of the German Government, a political decision by the German Supreme Court upheld federal assumption of control in the state of Prussia. In the decision, admittedly of political character, the beginnings of authoritarianism were laid which later led to outright dictatorship throughout all of Germany.

Dr. Brüning's remarks here were also interpreted in relation to the situation in Italy and in Austria. In these countries, as well, "appearance of legality" has been retained through successively warped decisions, made in the face of political pressure by a single-party state. And in Russia the flight from judicial objectivity has gone further in the development of an entire legal code designed—not to serve the ends of abstract justice—but to safeguard a political concept.

Freedom of Press

Dr. Brüning also sounded a warning that the maintenance of individual liberty depends in a great degree on the freedom of the press. But he warned that the problems of free expression are not simple in a changing world. He pointed out that the use of radio as a means of political propaganda had brought about an entirely new situation. No formula, he said, has yet been found to keep the radio within the proper liberal framework. Monopoly of the radio channels, either by the Government or any other party, would, he indicated, subvert those very freedoms which liberty of the expression is intended to serve.

Dr. Brüning discussed the broad problems of state and federal relationships. He indicated that one of the problems of democracy was that it acted so slowly in accomplishing, through legislation, tasks which could well be left to the executive branch.

A need in this connection, he added, was to have the specific duties of government clearly defined. Without such responsibility, he said, the public remained unable to fix responsibilities for failures. This inability of the electorate to allocate the blame for governmental mistakes has been, he contended, one of the major causes in the decline of the effectiveness of democratic government.

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Veteran Among Bells
This One Carries the Date 1247

Eden Backs Pact Against Bombing Of Open Cities

BARCELONA, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Spanish Government's Defense Ministry today ordered its Air Force to refrain from attacking Insurgent cities and towns behind the front lines during negotiations abroad to end such attacks.

The Defense Ministry said it had canceled orders for bombings in reprisal for last Sunday's Insurgent raids on Barcelona—in which an estimated 350 were killed—after it had learned that the British and French Governments had agreed "in principle" to a Barcelona note of Jan. 28, proposing a truce for such raids.

However, the announcement said, the Insurgent regime in a broadcast Jan. 29 rejected an aerial armistice.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday that a new attempt is to be made to reach an international agreement, particularly applicable to stopping air bombing of open cities behind the lines in Spain, gains especial importance for the hope he expressed of German collaboration in this effort.

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, is here on a visit, thereby increasing the closeness of Downing Street's touch with Reichs-Downing Streets's touch with Reichsführer Hitler.

Mr. Eden was careful to explain that Britain's reservation to the proposed anti-bombing resolution at Geneva in 1932, whether wise or otherwise, had been without significance upon the course of events. This much criticized reservation, it was explained, was designed to empower the continued use of air bombing for police purposes in outlying places.

But what was then in view was only to facilitate punitive measures against fortified villages in cases of tribal insurrection in such regions as those beyond the Northwest Indian Frontier. There the invariable British practice has been to give warning in advance sufficient to ensure the complete evacuation of all inhabitants before bombs are dropped.

It is also noticeable that the 1932 resolution differed from what is now proposed in that it included the abolition of all "military and naval aircraft," whereas the present intention goes little beyond the much less comprehensive aim of rendering effective the already existing rule of international law which declares illegal "the deliberate and intentional bombing of non-combatants."

The unanimous welcome given to Mr. Eden's announcement in Commons last night is echoed in the press here today. The News Chronicle, Liberal, for example, in addressing the Government says, "Pray God you mean it and can somehow bring it to pass."

Mr. Eden, in disclosing that Britain is now laying the groundwork for a new anti-bombing agreement, indicated that continuance of such conflicts as that in Spain and China would send the world "back to the age of the cave dwellers."

The British Government some months ago became "obsessed" by the developments of aerial warfare and began work in various Government Departments on the problem, he said.

"We thought it necessary to make a very thorough survey before contemplating any approach to other Governments. . . . I cannot commit myself as to dates or methods, but the House can rest assured our objective is to get a general international agreement on this subject."

The Foreign Secretary said the only present similar international agreement was one making illegal "the direct intentional bombing of civilians."

Armando Palacio Valdes

MADRID, Feb. 3 (AP)—Armando Palacio Valdes, who passed on yesterday in the Santa Alicia Sanatorium, was ranked among Spain's greatest novelists.

His works had been popular in the United States for two generations and the translation of his novel, "Maxima," was said to have sold 200,000 copies there.

Señor Valdes, born in Asturias Province in 1853, was grouped with Blasco Ibanez and Benito Perez Galdos in a trio of Spanish writers said to have done more than any others to enhance the prestige of Spanish literature abroad in recent times.

Bar to Immigrants From Japan Asked In Canadian Bill

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (CP)—Stoppage of Japanese immigration to Canada is the object of a bill introduced in the House of Commons by A. W. Neill and given first reading. Mr. Neill would place Japanese on the same footing as Chinese who are admitted only under exceptional circumstances.

For some 15 years, under an agreement with Japan, 150 nationals of that country have been admitted for work in British Columbia. Chinese did not enjoy the same privilege, Mr. Neill said. His measure had no reference to the present conflict in China, he added.

During the debate in the House Conservative Leader Bennett also urged the Government to discontinue this so-called "gentlemen's agreement" for the admission of Japanese nationals.

Special Census Asked Of Japanese Residents In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The charge voiced by a member of the British Columbia Legislature that Japanese are coming into this province contrary to Canada's immigration agreement with Japan has caused considerable comment.

While Japanese consulate officials called the report ridiculous, Capt. Macgregor Macintosh, a member of the Assembly for a coast district, called the Japanese "invasion" a matter of the "utmost seriousness."

The Japanese, he declared, were "constantly arriving."

Captain Macintosh proposed a special Oriental census to be conducted by the British Columbia Government to discover how many Japanese were here, and to find out whether their numbers exceeded the natural increase in their population. Under the so-called "Gentleman's Agreement" only 150 Japanese a year are allowed to enter British Columbia.

Provincial Government experts agreed that Canada had no reliable information on the number of Orientals because in the last census, taken in 1931, Chinese were confused in some cases with Japanese. According to the calculations of the Provincial Government's experts, there are something like 30,000 Japanese here and about 22,000 Chinese. The last census showed 27,139 Chinese and 22,205 Japanese.

But the Chinese population has been steadily decreasing in the last six years because of a low birth rate and emigration to the Orient.

Bells of All Ages Novel Collection Of a Californian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Although the beauty and inspirational uses of bell music are rapidly being discovered and finding everyday expression throughout the United States, nowhere in the country—if anywhere in the world—is there a collection of contemporaneously used bells comparable to the one made by the late Frank A. Miller at Mission Inn here.

Riverside, on the site of the Jurupa Rancho of the Mexican period, was started as an American community by a colony from eastern states in 1869. C. C. Miller of Tomah, Wis., was engaged in 1873 as the colony's engineer, and moved to Riverside with his family. In 1875 the adobe house he built was the first solid walled house in town, and this homestead turned out to be the foundation of the present Mission Inn, still existing in its original site in the Outer Patio. Frank A. Miller was a son of the family.

Mission Tradition

The wooden structures of the property were abandoned for practical purposes in 1902 and replaced by buildings of concrete and brick, the whole based on the architectural construction ideas of the old missions. There had never been any old mission in Riverside, but long before he commenced actual expansion, Mr. Miller cherished the wish to reproduce in Riverside the actual outlines of an old Franciscan mission, aware of the historic and sentimental importance of these earliest monuments of Christian civilization on the Pacific Coast. And not the least part of the mission tradition is the utility and significance of bells.

Mr. Miller collected his bells—numbering many hundred—from many lands, and they represent many peoples, ages, uses and forms of belief. Bells have for centuries—together with flags and standards—formed the most coveted spoils of war. Gongs and bells of stone, wood, iron, brass and bronze have been in use in India and China for 3000 years or more, but they were first used in connection with the Christian Church about the seventh century.

Reproduction of Dome

In the Garden of the Bells designed by Mr. Miller, there is first to be seen a reproduction of the dome of the mission of San Juan Capistrano. Surmounting the dome is the Ramona lantern of cathedral art glass, each of whose panels contains a scene or character from "Ramona."

Some of the bells are in frequent use; some are just there as memorials to all but forgotten times. A copper bell belonged to Pope Paul III and bears the shield of the Farnese family, to which he belonged. The shape of the bell is of a mitre, but it is probable the bell is much older than the period of its inscription.

A Bell of 1247

A bell cast during the reign of King James I of Aragon bears one of the earliest dates appearing on any bell of the Christian era. Quintana & Salvador cast it in 1247. In connection with this it is interesting to discover that the oldest dated English bell of known origin is dated 1297, or 50 years later than the Spanish royal bell.

Isolationism—A Satire on the 48 States

OBERLIN, Ohio, Feb. 3 (AP)—Isolationism should be good for the 48 individual states if it is a good world policy, Oberlin College's President held today.

Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, discussing what he termed the impossibility and futility of isolationism, said restoration of sovereignty to the individual states would be among the "great and obvious advantages" of a 48-way split-up.

Then, with tongue in cheek, he observed:

"What a disgraceful thing it really is that we citizens of Ohio do not have full control over our own property, our own liberty, our own taxes; that we may be judged by an Oregonian, taxed by a Texan, and told to settle strikes by a woman from Massachusetts.

"If now we were a sovereign nation, no one could set foot in Ohio without our permission; there would be no danger that the decisions of our courts would be reversed by nine old men in Washington.

"Even though our intentions are and always would be peaceable, you can't trust foreign nations. It would hardly do to let Pennsylvania get ahead of us in infantry; or Indiana in tanks; or West Virginia in submarines; or Kentucky in Colonels."

By application of strict neutrality, the educator told Oberlin students in chapel, none of the 48 "nations" would need to go to war to help any of the others. He remarked Siam could conquer California with no effect upon the rest of the "nations."

"The good old native Ohio stock would have a chance to develop its unique potentialities," asserted Dr. Wilkins, Massachusetts-born. "At the age of six all boys would be given uniforms and toy machine guns, and would enter the 'League of Buckeye Boys.' If Massachusetts charged too high prices for its specialties, Ohio could produce synthetic cod fillets or synthetic cranberries."

Cooking Way Through College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—More than 200 male students at Oregon State College here are taking self-imposed courses in home economics.

Students who have the "knack of knocking about the kitchen," or those willing to learn the art of cookery, save about half of their board bill, which is college's chief expense item. They average $15 a month, whereas the college average is $30 a month.

Students whose homes are near Corvallis fare better than those coming from a distance, for they are able to bring canned goods from home.

The idea is not confined to one group or class of students. They come from rich and poor families alike and range from freshmen to seniors.

In some instances, where there are five or six students of more prosperous means than the average they ferquently pool their extra capital and buy an old car for business and social purposes.

One student decided to help bachelor students lacking the ability to cook, so he set up a soup kitchen. From the income of this he not only obtains his own food and room costs, but enough additional income to pay a good portion of his college expense.

Arms-Embargo Power Asked

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (CP)—Power to prohibit by order-in-council the export of war materials from Canada in ships registered in this country would be conferred upon the Government by a bill introduced in the House of Commons Tuesday by Transport Minister Clarence D. Howe and given its first reading.

By an amendment to the shipping act the Government proposes to take power to control and fix penalties, and take confiscatory powers to prevent any materials capable of being used for war purposes reaching a belligerent nation.

Mr. Howe said it was intended to obtain this authority from Parliament so that it might be used when and if considered advisable by the Government. It would become effective by proclamation in the Canada Gazette.

The amendment would provide that war materials may not be "discharged at any port or place in any territory designated by the Governor-in-Council or within the territorial waters adjacent to such territory, from a ship registered in Canada, and no such article shall be transhipped on the high seas from any such ship into any vessel bound for any such port or place."

The amendment would further provide that such war materials may not be taken on board any Canadian registered vessel consigned or destined for any prohibited area.

The Governor-in-Council would be empowered to, from time to time, "designate any territory or territories in which there is a state of war or armed conflict, civil or otherwise," in respect of which the provisions would apply, to name the articles to be prohibited and to fix the time during which prohibition would remain effective.

Articles mentioned in the bill include "arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war, military, naval or air stores, or any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto or made useful in the production thereof, or provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man or beast."

Owners, charterers or masters of vessels violating the regulation would be considered guilty of an indictable offense and goods concerned in such contravention would be subject to seizure and sale by the exchequer court.

Failure on the part of a shipmaster to halt and otherwise conform with the regulations would render him liable to a fine not exceeding $500.

Mexican Adult Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Classes for adults will be opened in all federal schools in Monterrey, according to an announcement by inspectors. Several schools now give such classes, and inspectors will insist on instruction for adults in all. The federal system, serving country people for the most part, will be a new means of educating the humble Mexican farmer.

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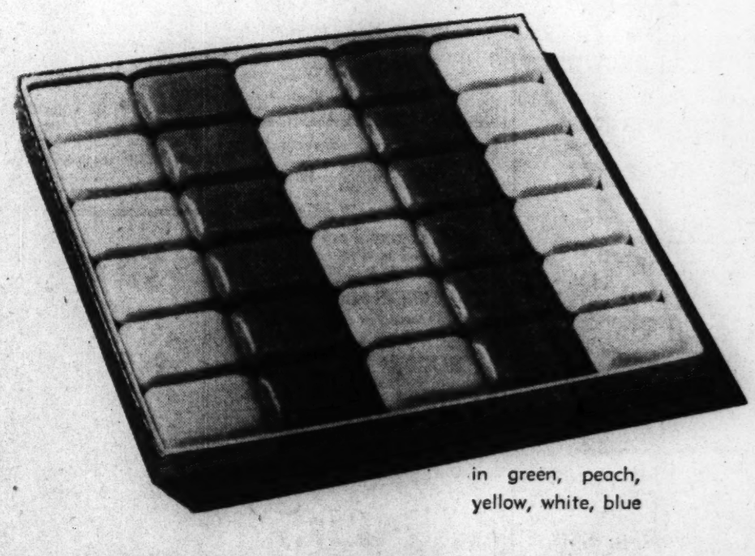

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Madden Defends Labor Board's Record

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, asserted today his agency was neither biased nor incompetent, and had no "illusions about remaking the social order."

Mr. Madden's statement was made to the Senate Judiciary Committee which is considering a request from Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska to investigate "widespread reports" the Board was biased and incompetent in administering the Wagner Labor Act.

Mr. Madden said Senator Burke was basing his criticisms of the Board on "a supply of misinformation, half-truths, and trivialities."

The Labor Board head denied the charges Senator Burke laid before the Committee and maintained that employees and employers alike have benefited from the Board's administration of the Wagner Labor Act.

Has No Illusions

"We have had no starry-eyed illusions about remarking the social order," he told the Committee.

"Our charter has been the statute itself. Our ambition has been to do an orderly, workmanlike, professional job within the limitations of that charter.

"We have seen millions of American workmen avail themselves of a freedom they never had before.

"We have seen thousands of employers put their relations with their employees upon a basis of equal and mutually self-respecting bargaining, who never had done so before.

"We have seen telling blows dealt at the despicable practice of corrupting American workmen by hiring them to spy upon and betray their bellow workmen for exercising their natural and legal rights."

Mr. Madden said there had been some mistakes which "we have done our best to correct."

Replying to Senator Burke's charges that the Board is prejudiced in favor of the C. I. O. over the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Madden said the A. F. of L. has won 14 of 20 decisions on collective bargaining representation.

Mr. Madden said the Board had been upheld in 96 of 97 court cases involving injunctions "and the 97th will inevitably be decided in accord with the 96."

"I submit that a more competent and workmanlike piece of legal staff work has never been done by any agency or enterprise, either in or out of the Government," he said.

Commenting on charges that the Board's agents attempted to intimidate the Mayors of Lumberton, N. C., and Johnstown, Penna., Mr. Madden declared:

"The Board's findings show that the Mayor of Lumberton has soiled his official robes considerably by leading a mob to threaten a union organizer; by intimidating a Board witness by threatening to put him under a peace bond if he gave testimony as to a shooting into a union organizer's house; and by spying upon union meetings.

The Johnstown Case

"The Mayor of Johnstown has been mentioned," he added. "I am advised that evidence has been given in a hearing which is now being held before a trial examiner of the Board, that during the steel strike there last summer an official of the Bethlehem Steel Company caused some $30,000 in cash to be delivered to the Mayor.

"The evidence was so unusual that I am sure that if the Mayor asked for an early opportunity to explain the transaction it would have been given him. The case is not completed and the Mayor has not been a witness. I am at a loss to know what the agents of the Board are supposed to have done except to produce relevant evidence."

The Board proceeded legally and fairly, he continued, in two instances in which Senator Burke suggested freedom of the press had been involved. These affected the Daily Press of St. Marys, Pa., and the trade magazine, Mill and Factory. Both had carried articles critical of NLRB methods.

In the St. Marys case, Mr. Madden told the Committee, the Board's attorney "would have been derelict in his duty" had he not sought to determine whether Harry Conrad, manager of a company involved in a Labor Board hearing, had used his "financial connections" with the newspaper to cause the criticisms to be printed.

A Labor Board subpoena for Hartley Barclay, Editor of Mill and Factory, was justified, Mr. Madden added, in an effort to learn whether he had "knowledge of something which is relevant to the issues in a trial or hearing of a public cause."

C. I. O. Splits on Communists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Important unions affiliated with John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization do not see eye to eye with the United Mine Workers of America, which Mr. Lewis also heads and where his influence is paramount, regarding the Communist "menace" in the United States, it was revealed here today.

Allan S. Haywood, Regional Director of the Committee for Industrial Organization in New York, when asked if the labor organizations affiliated with his parent group would follow the United Mine Workers in barring Communists from membership, indicated they would not, and that the miners, in taking their stand against the so-called "Reds," were acting for themselves exclusively, being autonomous, and not for any other labor body.

"The constitution of the mine workers applies to the members of that union," Mr. Haywood said. "In the Committee for Industrial Organization, as in the American Federation of Labor, each international union has the right to make its own laws."

Spokesmen for the Transport Workers and National Maritime Workers' Unions took the same attitude, Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers, saying their organization had never barred Communists and would not do so. Mr. Quill, who also is a member of the New York City Council, where he was elected on the American Labor Party ticket, recalled that the constitution of his union provided that membership was eligible to all transport workers "without regard to sex, race, color, or religious or political affiliation."

Joseph Curran, International President of the Maritime Workers Union, declared that the miners' business was exclusively their own and did not concern his union or any other.

"So far as the national maritime union is concerned," he said, "our constitution specifically forbids discrimination against any seaman because of race, color, nationality, religion, or political affiliations."

Abram Flaxen, National President of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, also said his organization did not inquire into the "political affiliations of its members."

Spokesmen here for other international and national unions voiced similar views.

Italian Bid Made To Foreign Capital

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP)—Premier Mussolini made an open bid yesterday for investment of foreign capital in Italy.

A decree published in the Official Gazette put into effect a series of tax exemptions and guarantees for real estate securities purchased from abroad before Dec. 31, 1939. The Cabinet approved this policy last October at the same time it voted other important financial measures, including a 10 per cent tax on capital of stock companies.

The decree gives assurances that property purchased by foreigners will not be confiscated or expropriated during wartime without indemnity.

Bland Cautions Against Inflamatory Remarks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Chairman Schuyler D. Bland (D) of Va. ruled out "inflammatory" remarks at hearings before his House Merchant Marine Committee yesterday on legislation to protect Alaska's salmon industry from Japanese fishermen.

A proposal by Representative William I. Sirovich (D) of New York that the Japanese be driven from Alaskan waters brought from Chairman Bland a request that the New Yorker "refrain from making inflammatory statement." Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Wash., who has introduced in the Senate a companion bill said the situation "is complicated tremendously by present diplomatic relations with Japan."

Workers Seek to Remove Menace of Niagara Span

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—Workmen ventured out on the crumbling Niagara River ice jam today to cut up the fallen "Honeymoon Bridge" and sink it before the ice carries it in a destructive sweep toward Lake Ontario.

Fear has been expressed that iceborne wreckage might damage power plants.

They Also Pipe in Cairo

© International

Who Said the Scots Had a Monopoly?

This Scene in the Egyptian Capital Was an Incident of the Serenade to King Farouk and His Bride After the Recent Wedding Ceremony at the Abdin Palace. The Band Is an Outcome of British Training of the Egyptian Army

Wafdists Demand Fair Vote

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Mustapha Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafdist Party, demanded yesterday that King Farouk appoint a neutral Cabinet to supervise elections to be held within two months.

The Ex-Premier presented a petition to this effect at Abdin Palace after the young King dissolved the Parliament which voted non-confidence Jan. 4 in his hand-picked Cabinet, named a month ago.

The petition was signed by Wafdist (Nationalist) Party Deputies who occupied the Chamber for a time in protest against dissolution.

It was learned the new elections would be on a basis of the higher 1937 census and would return about 265 Deputies, instead of 232 in the dissolved Parliament.

The Wafdist, nevertheless, were confident they would win.

Strong police detachments surrounded the Chamber after Wafdist Deputies headed by Nahas Pasha marched to it in a body and forced their way in. There were no serious disorders.

A spokesman for the Cabinet declared the dissolution of Parliament was dictated by the Wafdist decision to demand another vote of nonconfidence before the present Premier, Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, was able to outline his policies.

Actually, the Chamber of Deputies alone was dissolved, as the Senate is indissoluble.

Hull Deplores Air Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

finally ratified by the requisite number of states. In any event occurrences of this kind are to be deplored by every civilized country and we can only hope ways may be found to bring about a cessation of it."

Since the Spanish Government has formally proposed that bombing of civilian centers cease and the Rebels have refused to accept such a truce Mr. Hull's remarks are expected to bolster efforts being made to dissuade the Rebel Government from its position.

They were made in such a way as to preserve the technical neutrality of the American attitude toward the Spanish civil conflict. But for the first time they convey a hint of what is of course known to be the private leaning of most officials here for the Government cause as opposed to the Rebel cause.

No one would be quicker to deny this than Secretary Hull himself. Both because the United States is officially neutral, and because leading Roman Catholic opinion in the United States preponderantly endorses the cause of General Franco and the Spanish Rebels, it is impossible for the State Department or the Administration to express any preferences.

The fact remains, however, and it is known to all informed observers here, that majority opinion in the Administration holds a deep seated aversion to European fascism. It deplores its inroads on Spain in general as an anti-democratic movement. And it deplores it in particular because the outcome in Spain is expected to have far reaching repercussions in South America.

Concern for South America

Washington is deeply concerned with the spread of fascist propaganda in South America. If the Spanish Rebels should win out in Spain it is assumed here that fascist tendencies, carrying with them Italian and German political influence, would be given a new impetus. On the other hand if the Spanish Government can win it would bolster the State Department in its efforts to keep alive at least lip service to the theory of democratic government in the Americas.

Because, therefore, the outcome in Spain directly concerns the United States in the form of the projection of the Spanish conflict into Latin American trends, there is increasing hope that the Government will win. Nothing direct or official can be done to bring about this outcome. Every care is being taken not to arouse the politically important elements at home which strongly favor the fascist cause in Spain.

This explains in part why the State Department played down as much as possible the Rebel seizure of the American vessel, Nantucket Chief. It was fairly clear that while technically a ship of American register it was operating for the Spanish Government. Its seizure on the high seas by the Rebels was a violation of international law. But instead of making a public display of insisting on its rights the State Department quietly approached Rebel authorities behind the scenes and secured release of vessel and crew, but not of cargo. The reason undoubtedly for this method of handling the case was that it was too involved and too unsound a case to be worth making an issue.

But the bombing of civilian populations is another matter. Its elimination has long been close to Secretary Hull's heart. He resents intensely this sort of conduct and feels free to speak his mind today on this aspect of the Spanish war, although he has never committed himself on the seizure of the Nantucket Chief.

Morton Birthplace Taken Over by State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESSINGTON, Pa., Feb. 3—The birthplace of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, at Prospect Park, Delaware County, Pa., is in way of becoming an historical memorial. Five or six years ago citizens of Delaware County started a movement to have the Commonwealth acquire the home. In 1935, the General Assembly appropriated $7500 for the purchase, renovation and maintenance of the property upon condition that citizens of Delaware County provide an additional $5000.

Subsequently, a citizens' committee announced the $5000 had been raised. On Jan. 21, the property was acquired by the State and work was started on the renovation by the State Department of Forests and Waters.

It is expected the renovation will be completed in time for the Swedish celebration this summer to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the first Swedish settlers on Pennsylvania soil.

President Grants Pardon

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born announced yesterday that President Roosevelt has granted a "full and unconditional pardon" to Thomas Scarpone, 48, WPA worker and father of seven children, for an offense committed in Pennsylvania 29 years ago. Scarpone faced deportation to Italy. Application for a pardon on an offense committed in New Haven, Conn., is now being considered by the Governor of Connecticut, the committee said.

Aid of Russians Needed by China To Block Japan

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—With other Powers busily extracting themselves from intermittent involvements in China, attention tends to fasten on Soviet Russia as increasingly brought within the orbit of Sino-Japanese complications.

Hope is expressed by the Hankow publication, Ta Kung Pao, that the new Soviet Ambassador to China, Ivan Luganets-Orelsky, will fully understand the gravity of the present situation in the Far East and will press his Government to unite with other Powers to take positive action designed to check Japanese aggression.

Other Hankow observers mention as significant factors the sudden arrival of Wang Min, Comintern delegate from Moscow, the impending return of the Chinese Ambassador from Moscow, and the appointment of Sun Fo (son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen) as new Chinese Ambassador to the U. S. S. R.

According to views expressed in the Ta Kung Pao, another Russo-Japanese war is inevitable, and under such conditions the mere signing of a mutual non-aggression pact between China and Russia is not effective to cope with the situation. "At the present critical juncture," urges the paper, "Chinese and Soviet diplomats should without a doubt open immediate negotiations for devising practical means further to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and to explore effective ways of maintaining peace in the Far East."

But most independent observers are extremely doubtful as to whether Russia will voluntarily move far in any such direction. Certainly a considerable number of Soviet aircraft, both twin-engined bombers and pursuit planes, have recently come into China, with Russian pilots and mechanics—but it seems likely that the Russian personnel is to be used only for training purposes. It is understood that Russian fingers are still smarting from being burnt in Spain, and there seems no desire to provoke any general international active participation as belligerents in China's undeclared war. As to shifts in diplomatic personnel, there seems to be nothing conclusive in this; and before conclusions are reached, it would be well to wait and see whether signs of Russian preservation of a hands-off policy are not more trustworthy than indications of Russian involvement.

Wang Min's arrival at Hankow is looked upon as a logical sequel to union between the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang, an action known to have had the blessing of the Third International. But this proves nothing, and there are signs that the change involves more of a whitening of China's Reds than the converse.

All things considered, it seems to many here a far more likely thing that Russia, weakened by "purges" and generally preoccupied with problems internal and on the European fronts, will continue to hold off; and that if a clash does occur, it will come by action on the part of Japan. If Japan were to gain a convincing victory in China, it is felt, there might well be the launching of a sudden thunder-bolt against Russia, particularly as the Japanese are well advanced on a program of reckless adventure, they have a great army already landed in fighting trim on the Asiatic mainland, and the younger officers are forever itching for trouble in almost any quarter.

It is fair to say that the Russians are being drawn even more within the orbit of the excitement in China, but hardly by their own volition. They seem to be disposed, as far as one can judge at a distance, only to lend such help as may be necessary to keep the Chinese fighting; not to undertake any job on their own account, unless pushed to it by complete Chinese breakdown, coupled with an imminent menace or direct attack from the Japanese.

New York Starts Payment Of Benefits to Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Jobless workers on the unemployment insurance rolls in New York State were receiving their first payments under the law yesterday, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman personally handing out two checks to residents of Albany while the State Employment Service was mailing checks to other applicants eligible to receive benefits under the act.

Paul Sifton, Administrator of the Bureau of Placement and Unemployment in Albany, said 613,853 applications for unemployment insurance benefits had been received, and because of the large number of persons on the rolls, some of them might know delay in receiving their checks.

Senate Swan Song Seen For Anti-Lynching Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—In what may be the swan song of efforts to pass the anti-lynching bill at this session, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, one of its sponsors told the Senate today that the Constitution presents no obstacles to the pending measure but in fact "makes it the implied duty of the Federal Government to take reasonable steps" to wipe out lynchings.

The situation in the Senate is such that opponents of the bill have full control. Cloture having failed, they can filibuster at will, and whether the bill is actually shelved or hangs on for the balance of the session it can hardly come to a vote. With full realization of this Mr. Wagner nevertheless made his address today pointing out that anti-lynching legislation has been before Congress, off and on for 15 years, and has been repeatedly blocked by Senate filibusters.

"Lynching is the highwater mark of the vigilante spirit," declared Mr. Wagner. Quoting Woodrow Wilson he declared every lynching "strikes a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice."

Summarizing the statistics of recent lynchings, he charged perpetrators had been brought to trial in only "eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the cases since the turn of the century—that no punishment was inflicted in over 99 per cent of the cases."

Mr. Wagner announced himself willing to strike out from the bill the exemption applying to so-called "gangster killings."

After describing the proposed system of imposing responsibility for lynchings and mob violence on local officers and communities, Mr. Wagner declared such statutes in the past had been "markedly effective." They are in application in 12 states, he explained, today.

"It is hard to understand how proposals so just in their terms and so humane in their objectives can give rise to such violent criticism as had been voiced in this body," he continued. "The bill is not limited to protection of the Negro race nor is it directed against the Southern states. It is concerned solely with violations by the States of the Federal Constitution."

Japan Marks New War Zone

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3 (AP)—Japan's armed forces marked out a huge area of East Central China as a new war zone today and asked Americans and other foreigners there to leave.

The Japanese Embassy spokesman announced the decision under which it was indicated many points would be subjected to bombardment in a drive to crush Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese armies.

The request was issued, he said, by the Japanese Embassy at Peiping, the "new capital" where Japan has installed its provisional North China Government.

American and other foreign embassies there received a note that, in view of the spread of warfare, neutral foreigners in the zone should evacuate and mark their properties so Japanese airmen would not bomb them.

Roughly, the area specified in the warning extends from the Yantse River on the south to a line running from the southern coast of Shantung Province to Taiyuan, Shansi Province capital, on the north.

It encompasses about 376,000 square miles, approximately equal to the combined area of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Normally the population of this area is some 146,000,000.

Included in the designated zone are about 20 towns in which American missions are located and 32 which are the sites of other foreign missions.

Army's Altitude Craft Gets Official Praise

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Army's new sub-stratosphere plane has the unqualified endorsement today from Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, first high War Department official to make a sustained flight in the craft. The silver ship dropped out of the murky skies above Chicago late Tuesday after a speedy flight from Washington. It is reputed to be capable of sustained flight at 350 miles per hour.

Mr. Johnson said, "the flight was made in utmost comfort. While the temperature outside was zero at 21,000 feet, the thermometer in the cabin showed 52 degrees." He said sustained flight at high altitudes offers greater speeds and better flying conditions as well as a military advantage and called the ship "the first practical aircraft capable of sustained high-level operation as distinguished from those making dashes to high altitudes."

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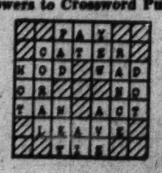

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The Road to Marco Polo Bridge

WE WERE disappointed when we heard that the old stone road from Peking to Marco Polo Bridge had been replaced with a modern surface. Though it had been shockingly bumpy, we had liked it very well as a highway of great stone blocks: one of those roads which are said to be "good for ten years, and bad for ten thousand." It had been built by the incredible labor of coolie backs, some two centuries ago, in the reign of the powerful Ch'ing emperor, Ch'ien Lung, as a route for the royal couriers. But its original claim to fame was the fact that it led to the Lukouchiao, the great marble bridge which Marco Polo had described in his immortal journal, after his visit to the thirteenth-century court of Kublai Khan.

Frequently we used to walk along the road for a few miles, mingling with the two-way flow of jogging native traffic. It was not a comfortable trek, from the physical point of view: one could not hope to move with a brisk, free stride. For the big stone slabs were worn with humps and hollows, and wide gaps lay between them. The easiest way was to walk along the edges, which were bordered with blocks in the shape of long rectangles, rather than rough squares. Such a procedure, however, was not without difficulties of its own; for unfortunately other pedestrians, and plenty of bicyclists, had the same idea.

* * *

THE LANDSCAPE, ON each side of the road, was delightful—especially during the green months of the year. Large willows bent their gentle heads under the sky; vegetable plots made elaborate patterns; and fields of wheat and cane rolled wide and soft over the earth. Hamlets and farm huts squatted here and there, the same color as the clay from which they had been built. Strong old pines made darkly twisted silhouettes between the land and the heavens. And always, to the west, the hills spread their pointed wall across the horizon—with fickle lights of mauve, topaz and lavender in the ravines, and tiny pale dots marking the ancient temples which rose devoutly on the high slopes.

The old stone road was resonant of the life that trod upon it; one could almost hear the countless footsteps which it had known, echoing down through the centuries like a faraway army marching. Among country roads, surely this was the noisiest in all the Peking region. Yet its clatter was not unpleasant, like the metallic clang of modern cities. With the muffling softness of fields and trees around it, the din was swallowed up by the land, like a drop of water flung into a river. Its homely clamor became one with all the growth and activity of the scene to which it belonged—mingling with the thousand small intimate sounds of the countryside.

* * *

LIKE A LOW undertone, we could hear the slow pad of camels' hooves over the stones. For, just as they had done in the days of Marco Polo, the caravans still paced back and forth between Peking and the distant reaches beyond it. In the old days, the camels had often been laden with picturesque cargoes—vivid silks, woven in the provinces as tribute to the court; chunks of uncut precious stones; quaint potteries, lacquer and brassware. But among the plodding beasts we met, most were mundanely carrying coal from the mines in the Western Hills. Their heavy coats were blackened with it, and their drivers looked down from the swaying humps with sooty faces.

Nevertheless, the rhythm of the stalking camels, so lazy and yet so powerful, was one of the interesting themes in the Peking countryside. And on the hard surface of the ancient stone road, their footfalls were especially accented. One could watch for the soft spongy pad of each great cloven hoof—dropping to the pale slabs with an oozing movement, then gently rising and moving on again.

* * *

THE WOODEN CARTS of North China, with their two studded wheels, are noisy enough on the most yielding lane; but, on the old stone road, their rattle was appalling. Up and down they jogged, from side to side they creaked—as if they were jolting over the boulders of a dry stream-bed. The harness shook on the mules' backs and the shabby red tassels swung above the animals' eyes. The cargo bounced crazily behind the wooden shafts. While the drivers, hopping along beside their beasts with long whips in their hands, leapt from stone to stone as if they were crossing a broken floe of ice. They seemed like figures in a madcap ballet, keeping time to a clattering percussion accompaniment.

Only less noisy than the mule-carts were the creaking wheelbarrows. These rough objects, with a single large wooden wheel supporting the crude frame, followed a teetering course over the ancient stones—pushed by patient men, their backs bent and their cloth-shod feet taking short, shuffling steps as they kept the balance. The loads were varied. Some held bolts of cloth; one, a half-dozen barrel-like vats of brown earthenware; another, rolls of woven reed matting. But most of them were laden with vegetables, which were being conveyed from the truck-garden area along the old courier road to the markets of Peking. Squeak, squeak, squeak went the wooden barrows. For squeaking was their theme-sound, just as rattling was the theme-sound of the carts.

Not all the market vegetables were taken to the city gates by wheelbarrow. A great many were carried in twin baskets, slung on ropes from a wooden shoulder-yoke. Gently the baskets swayed from side to side, while the men walked at a rapid jog trot. Nearly all the movement was in the lower part of the body, the torso being held almost quiet, to steady the load.

* * *

AT ALL TIMES of year, we found market produce being carried into town. In the growing season, the vegetables in the baskets matched those in the small patchy fields along the way: radishes and green onions in the spring, turnips in the early summer, then beans, peas, corn, green peppers, Chinese garlic, and always cabbages of various kinds. For, long after the frost had cleared the land of other forms of green, the sturdy Peking cabbages lingered in the rows. And, as autumn merged into winter, one could see the piles of green-and-white heads being taken up for storage.

This period of the cabbage-weighing was a gala time for a walk along the worn highway. Every few hundred yards, we passed a deep cellar newly dug in a field. The farmers stood beside it with old-fashioned scales; and a gay easy chant filled the air as the voices of two men alternated with a rhythmic cadence at the task—one man crying out the number of heads, the other their weight in catties. In strong-smelling heaps, the heads were stacked in the caves and roofed with earth, to be taken out as they were needed. And so, all through the icy wind-swept winter, we could see peasants jogging along the bumpy road with swinging baskets of the limp green vegetables, their feet trot-trotting on the slabs with a quick even tempo.

* * *

NOW THAT THE old stone highway has been modernized, all these slow and unwieldy forms of traffic seem out of keeping upon it. The brisk surface is more appropriate to the swift chugging arrogance of motorcars, and to the ubiquitous bicycles with the impertinent jingle of their bells.

And yet, it is a wistful sight to find the great ancient slabs lying in heaps along the wayside—symbolically giving place to the new road.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

By Courtesy of Zwemmer Gallery and Senefelder Club, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHATTERING MAGPIES: *A Lithographic Print by Elsie Henderson*

MISS ELSIE HENDERSON is one of the few women artists in England who have thoroughly mastered the technique of lithography.

When lithography was revived, not so many years ago, as an artistic—as distinct from a commercial—means of expression, Miss Henderson joined the Senefelder Club and learned the whole process of lithography, from the initial stage of preparing the stone to the final printing of her drawings on her own press.

Miss Henderson is best known as an animal artist, and she has to her credit many fine prints of beasts and birds. Many Londoners must have stopped to admire her splendid posters of animals which, from time to time, have decorated the outside of the Underground stations.

"The Chattering Magpies," a lithograph exhibited recently by the Senefelder Club in London, shows the skill with which Miss Henderson combines fidelity to her subject with a fine sense of design and harmonious balance of tones in black and white. In this print, Miss Henderson has delightfully utilized the whole space at her disposal. The result is a bold and decorative print.

On Being Separate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PAUL'S second letter to the Corinthians is the significant command, familiar to Bible students (6:17): "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord." This sentence, detached from its context and quoted thus, sometimes leaves a feeling of confusion or reluctance, for people are not always willing to accept what they do not understand. Yet there is the further command, "And touch not the unclean thing." In several preceding verses Paul implies that from which we are to be separated, by asking (II Corinthians 6:14, 15, 16): "What fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? . . . What agreement hath the temple of God with idols?" Then he makes that firm, positive statement concerning spiritual selfhood which it is important for us to understand: "For ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them."

Christian Science has come to this age with comforting assurance, reinstating primitive Christianity, preaching the gospel of Christ, casting out all manner of sickness and sin, revealing the spiritual import of the Bible, and making practical its promises. In the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 548), "Christian Science separates error from truth, and breathes through the sacred pages the spiritual sense of life, substance, and intelligence." The student learns to accept and express his spiritual selfhood; and this confers health, happiness, dignity, self-respect, and wins the respect of others.

The command, "Be ye separate," does not lead to a secluded, joyless, isolated life. We are to live rightly, entering into all legitimate forms of business and recreation, and doing so as becomes a true follower of Christ. In that incomparable prayer for his disciples, Jesus asked that they might be kept "from the evil"—not that they should be taken "out of the world" (John 17:15). We today have the privilege of taking our understanding of Christ, Truth, into every situation, into every transaction, rejoicing that God is the only real presence and intelligence.

Mankind generally has not accepted the fact of spiritual reality, for matter is believed to be real, intelligent, possessing sensation and life. Mrs. Eddy explains this reluctance in an article entitled "The New Birth" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 15), where she writes: "In mortal and material man, goodness seems in embryo." And on the next page she speaks of "the awakening from the dream of life in matter, to the great fact that *God is the only Life*." Christian Science educates thought up to this spiritual apprehension, and enables one to detect the higher meaning of life. Even a glimpse of what Paul meant when he said, "Ye are the temple of the living God," makes for progress. As one's apprehension of man as spiritual, unfallen, pure, perfect, the complete expression of God, good, becomes an established conviction, his life takes on a freer outlook, wider activity, and health, holiness, prosperity are made manifest in his daily experience.

"The unclean thing" which we are not to touch, mentally or physically, presents itself in crafty forms, in errors from which we would gladly be parted, such as dishonesty, hate, resentment, worry, sullenness, ignorance. Let us consider briefly one such error—injustice. How often we ponder it, resent it, feel hurt by it! Such an attitude irritates, harms, poisons. No matter how harshly we may have been treated, if we reject injustice as unreal, as a false, impersonal argument, and refuse to entertain it or be offended by it, it will soon disappear, without leaving a trace or scar. This method confers satisfying healing. There are so many ways to serve God that we should consider them very seriously, knowing that we cannot afford to squander any time in futile contemplation of falsities. Why waste time feeling sorry for a human sense of self when our true selfhood, "the temple of the living God," can have no "agreement" with idols of any sort? Who would not willingly be separated from sinful beliefs?

As with other Biblical commands, this one carries a promise (II Corinthians 6:17, 18): "I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." The command to be separate from unclean things is to be welcomed, considering the reward. It is for us to make our choice. Human will seeks its own planning, pursues its own pleasures, only to find in the end that these mistaken ways punish themselves, bringing pain and restriction. To choose honor, integrity, love, shapes our lives nobly, worthily. Wisdom from God enables us to see the world, ourselves, and all, as in the light of true being; and then mold our lives according to this vision of reality. A spiritual sense of life, separate from impurity, is aware of reward and joy, discounts and surmounts trials, and attends to the modest tasks of today, that it may be fitted for the greater task of tomorrow. To walk with God is to separate ourselves from fear of evil. Mrs. Eddy puts it like this (Science and Health, p. 554): "There is no such thing as mortality, nor are there properly any mortal beings, because being is immortal, like Deity,—or, rather, being and Deity are inseparable."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ОТДЕЛИТЕСЬ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВО ВТОРОМ послании Павла к Коринфянам имеется важное приказание, знакомое людям, изучающим Библию (6:17): "И потому выйдите из среды их и отделитесь, говорит Господь." Фраза эта, приводимая отдельно от дальнейшего текста, вызывает иногда смущение или чувство сопротивления, ибо люди не всегда бывают готовы принять то, чего они не понимают. Но далее следует другое приказание: "и не прикасайтесь к нечистому." В предыдущих стихах Павел говорит о том, от чего мы должны отделиться; он спрашивает (II Кор. 6:14, 15, 16): "какое общенье праведности с беззаконьем? Что общего у света со тьмою? Какое согласие между Христом и Велиаром? . . . Какая совместность храма Божия с идолами?" Затем Павел очень определенно говорит о духовной сущности человека, и для нас очень важно понять это его утверждение: "Ибо вы храм Бога живого, как сказал Бог: вселюсь в них и буду ходить в них."

Христианская Наука явилась к нам в нашу эпоху с утешительными заверениями, возстанавливая первоначальное христианство, проповедуя благовесть Христа, изгоняя болезнь и грех всех видов, открывая духовный смысл Библии и делая ее обетования осуществимыми на деле. В книге текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит (стр. 548): "Христианская Наука отделяет заблуждение от истины и одушевляет священные страницы духовным смыслом жизни, сущности и разумения." Ученик Христианской Науки научается признавать свою духовную сущность и проявлять ее, что дает ему здоровье, счастье, чувство собственного достоинства и самоуважения, и приобретает ему уважение других.

Приказанье: "отделитесь" не означает, что мы должны жить в безрадостном одиночестве и уединении. Мы должны жить достойно, в рамках законности заниматься делами и развлекаться, вести себя так, как подобает истинным последователям Христа. Когда Иисус молился за своих учеников, то в своей несравненной молитве он просил, чтобы Бог "сохранил их от зла," но не "взял их из мира" (Иоанн 17:15). Мы сейчас имеем то преимущество, что можем пользоваться нашим пониманием Христа, Истины, при всех обстоятельствах, во всех делах, радуясь тому, что в действительности есть только одно присутствие Божье и Божье разуменье.

Человечество вообще еще не признало факта духовной реальности, ибо материя продолжает рассматриваться, как нечто реальное, разумное, имеющее ощущения и жизнь. Мэри Эдди об'ясняет это сопротивление в своей статье "Новое Рожденье" (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 15), где она пишет: "В смертной и материальном человеке доброта кажется в начаточном состоянии." На следующей странице она говорит о "пробуждении от сна жизни в материи к признанию великого факта что Бог—единственная Жизнь." Христианская Наука воспитывает мысль, доводит ее до духовного понимания и помогает человеку распознавать высший смысл жизни. Когда мы хотя-бы мимолетно охватываем смысл слов Павла: "Ты храм Бога живого," то это содействует нашему продвижению вперед. Когда мы начинаем понимать, что человек есть человек духовный, неупавший, непорочный, совершенный, полностью выражающий Бога, и когда это становится нашим твердым убежденьем, то наш взгляд на жизнь делается легче, свободнее, наша деятельность расширяется, и здоровье, святость и благополучие находят свое отражение в нашей каждодневной жизни.

То "нечистое," к чему мы не должны прикасться ни мысленно, ни физически, приходит к нам под всевозможной лукавой личиной, в виде заблуждений, от которых мы рады были бы избавиться, как, например, нечестность, ненависть, злопамятство, беспокойство, угрюмость, невежество. Рассмотрим быстро одно из этих заблуждений: несправедливость Как часто мы говорим о причиненной нам несправедливости, негодуем, чувствуем себя обиженными. Такое к ней отношенье раздражает нас самих, нам вредит, нас отравляет. Как бы с нами не обошлись грубо,—это безразлично: если мы отвергнем эту несправедливость, как нечто нереальное, как ложный, безличный аргумент, если мы откажемся думать о ней, или обижаться на нее, то очень скоро она исчезнет, не оставив и следа, или царапины. Таким способом мы получаем полное удовлетворенье в виде исцеления. У нас имеется столько возможностей служить Богу, что мы должны серьезно думать о них, а никак не позволять себе затрачивать время на ненужные мысли о ложных вещах. К чему терять время, огорчаясь за самих себя, за то наше "я," которое ощущается нашими чувствами, когда наше подлинное "я"—"храм Бога живого"—не может иметь "совместности" ни с какими идолами. Кто не захочет отделиться от грешных верований?

Подобно другим Библейским заповедям, нижеследующая также заключает в себе обетование (II Кор. 6:17, 18): "Я приму вас и буду вам Отцем, и вы будете Моими сынами и дщерями, говорит Господь Вседержитель." Мы должны приветствовать повеление о том, что нам следует отделиться от нечистого, принимая во внимание получаемое за это вознагражденье. Однако, выбор наш мы должны сделать сами. Воля человеческая хочет действовать по своему собственному усмотренью, преследуя свое личное удовлетворенье, но в конце концов она вынуждена прийти к заключению, что ее ошибочные приемы сами себя наказывают и приносят лишь страдания и ограничения. Если же мы отдаем наше предпочтение чести, безупречности и любви, то жизнь наша получает достойное, благородное направление. Мудрость, приходящая от Бога, дает нам возможность видеть мир, видеть самих себя и вообще решительно все в свете подлинного бытия; в согласии с этим виденьем реальности мы формируем жизни наши. Духовное чувство жизни, отделенное от нечистоты, предвидит награду и радость, учитывает испытания и преодолевает их и занимается скромными очередными задачами, дабы приготовиться для более важных задач грядущего дня. Пребывать с Богом, значит отделяться от боязни зла. Мрз. Эдди так говорит об этом (Science and Health, стр. 554): "Такого явления, как смертность вообще не существует, как и нет, правильно говоря, смертных существ, ибо бытие—бессмертно, как Божество,—или, вернее, бытие и Божество неразлучны."

Справка относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Morning Thaw

AFTER the woolly silence of the snow, it was strange to wake and find the world alive with whispers and tricklings. There had been no wind for a week; but it was blowing softly now from the southwest, teasing the fir-tree boughs, pushing from them the gouts of moist snow. They were falling with a "pat-pat-pat" onto the lawn.

The window under the thatch was caged by water tricklings from above, and from round the corner of the cottage came that musical "tink-tonk-tinka-tonk-tonk-tink" of icicles weeping into the water butt. Below the trees the snow was pock-marked and graying. A thrush was standing, head cocked on one side, listening to stirrings in the softening earth.

* * *

THE PREVIOUS AFTERNOON we had visited the cow-pool in the back meadow, seen it a sheet of ice which imprisoned reeds, bank sedge and a fallen bough in an opaque grip. We had walked over ruts with crisp crackles of ice between them, picked out the ice, thrown it shivering and scuttering over the surface of the pool. A great round stone had bounced, skated, refused to sink through.

The warm wind had covered the ice with a film of water. It looked thin and indeterminate. The stone still remained, but was sinking fast. Overnight the iron-hard ruts had become soft as putty, their channels filled again with water and mud.

The stream had been a narrow trickle between sheaths of ice and snow. Now, suddenly, it roared as it had never roared the winter through. The village street was full of the sound of it, the bridge arched over a pelting rush of current and silt. The ditches became brooks running to the stream; every housetop let fall the music of its moisture.

* * *

BY MIDDAY, THE snow and ice were all but gone. The winter scene emerged, curiously stark and precise, from its blanket. Trees looked black as ebony, the hard plough lines appeared upon the ridge once more, the lanes wore a queer, washed look. One had never realised how dark the roadways were—like bare passages, unfurnished and uncarpeted. And the grass of the fields, the sudden green of our lawn, dripping wet and fresh under the white sky—these were so livid as to be almost unbearable.

After dark, the wind rose higher. Rain blew in from the southwest and beat upon the windows, hissed down the hill in torrents. The house and the trees were buffeted, lashed, beaten. When we woke, no rain fell, but sullen clouds blew hastily over a mild sky and the whole world was washed clean of the guise it wore last week.

By Train Through The Jungle

THE train led us at once through jungle, where steaming mist lay over the trees, and where, when we stopped to take wood, mist shrouded the bamboo huts. From the depths of the forest a distant bird whistled, something very near sweetly piped, and there was an answering whistle, before we started off again in the fog.

When the sun had dispelled the mist we saw that it was through green tropic country that the railroad out of Puerto Berrio has cut its path, a country whose sparse population clings to that right of way which the road maintains, despite all the efforts of an encroaching jungle.

It is a mulatto population, living for the most part in hut villages along the line. . . .

Gold-bearing streams foam over stones under dense overhanging vegetation, under great ferns and vine-decked flowering trees. Sometimes bridges cross these streams; a mossy log linking the banks, a plank suspended from the trees, or merely two lengths of slippery bamboo. The water which rushes under the bridges is red, and if there is a trail up the forested hillside, that too is red.

From this zone of tropics and mulattos we climbed up into open rolling pastoral country, where the rivers have lost their ruddy color, and flow as clearly calm as though they kept no tryst with caressing ferns and shadowy overarching trees, through which the sunlight will filter, to dance on glinting copper.

We climbed to a green valley, down to which the river Nus cascades in a series of seven great falls; up to Limon, the end of the line on the Puerto Berrio side of the pass, where the trains dump their passengers and their freight.

Some day there will be a tunnel through the mountain which separates Limon from Santiago, on the other side of the Pass; but now rickety horse-drawn carriages, high surreys, stage-coaches to which mules are harnessed, mule-carts, automobiles, and motor-buses bridge the hiatus between the terminals. —From "Colombia, Land of Miracles," by BLAIR NILES. (New York: Century.)

Now

Now sphere by sphere
Across the sky
The stars are slowly
Moving by,

And on another
star am I.

How beautiful,
How clear and bright
Are the vast skies,
How shaped of light!

The earth is one
More star tonight.

—MABEL SIMPSON, in *Voices*.

Winter Willow

RHYTHM of bare branches,
Up-curving, slender,
There is a beauty
About your sky-reaching—

Up, little arms!
Reach up tenderly—
And Spring, come softly
Into the wood—

E. S. L.

Flowers at Seven

PURPLE wistaria
In an old blue bowl
With the sun on it
In the morning at seven.
Flakes of amethyst
And dust of gold
And thin, small chips of emerald leaf
Like cloisonné
Against the smooth white
Of breakfast table linen.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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Jewish Colonizing Movement Impelled by Rumanian Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Adoption of an anti-Semitic policy by yet another European power—Rumania—has given added impetus to a new Jewish movement known as the "Freeland League."

What the promoters have in view is mass-colonization, not infiltration, of individual Jews into a new country. Infiltration, it is felt, would lead to a drift into the big industrial cities, competition with non-Jews in certain trades, resulting in more anti-Semitism. Colonization, however, means the taking over of an unpopulated and economically undeveloped area by groups of selected immigrants.

Certain ideals dictated by experience and natural science are to be followed by the Freeland movement. As stated in a pamphlet issued here, "The new settlement must be based on agriculture, but modern colonization schemes no longer concentrate on agriculture alone. The best system is now colonization." This system, formulated in America, gradually builds new secondary industries on the spot which utilize local agricultural products.

The second ideal of the new Jewish colonization is that it is to be entirely free from political ambitions. "It is useless to belittle the psychological and racial prejudices likely to bar the way to Jewish settlement in a new place," it is pointed out. The "Freeland" movement therefore insists from the beginning that the immigration would only mean the opening up and development of a new area upon an organized basis, and would not expect to give this settlement the character of an independent political community.

Must Be Well Financed

As to the question of finance, the Freeland League states that migration on a large scale cannot be conducted by means of charity. "Overseas settlement is a business, and can only succeed if it is well organized and properly financed."

After obtaining permission for settling in a new area, a Jewish Migration and Settlement Bank would have to be formed to mobilize the modest material resources of the immigrants and the largest capital of those interested in the new work.

What countries has the Freeland League in mind? There are possibilities in South America and in the French colonies, but its main attention is drawn to Australia, to its vast unoccupied areas especially in the Northwest. Statesmen both of Australia and Great Britain have lately expressed some anxiety about the future of this Dominion.

An Empire Migration Conference, held in London last October, made clear two far-reaching points. First, that the Dominions need an immediate immigration on a large scale if they wish to develop the conditions of their defense and economic expansion.

"Through the decline of the birth rate we are losing more lives in one year than we lost in four years of the greatest war in all human history," Joseph A. Lyons, Australia's Prime Minister, declared Nov. 7, 1937, to the press.

Second, there is not much chance of attracting large numbers of immigrants of British stock. Moreover in the last seven years an average of 4000 Britons has permanently left Australia every year. It is but a logical conclusion from these two premises that sooner or later Australia will be forced—under the pressure of land-hungry states—to look also for non-British immigrants whose interests could be identified with hers.

Linked to World Peace

In this situation the "Freeland" movement proclaims: There is but one population in the world which could do this immense work of colonizing that far-away continent—the Jewish people.

The Jewish efforts in Palestine, it is claimed, proved of what achievements they are capable. It is said they will become loyal citizens of their new adopted country, especially as they have no "old homes" to look back to.

The first step is the elaboration of a concrete scheme for organized mass colonization under the responsibility of Jewry and close supervision of the Australian authorities. This idea rapidly wins sympathy and support in the influential circles of Jews in England and elsewhere.

The "Freeland" movement is said to present more than a Jewish question alone; it is also claimed to be a problem of international peace, since anti-Semitism is seen to have become, in the gloomy politics of today, the gateway to reaction and despotism.

British Steel Strikers Go Back Pending Talks

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Striking employees at the Great Britannia steel works of the Forman Long Company have voted to return to work pending negotiations over the employment of a non-union worker.

About 1,500 workmen had quit the four Middlesbrough rolling mills in protest. The plant, which employs 5,000 men, had been operating at capacity on rearmament and other contracts.

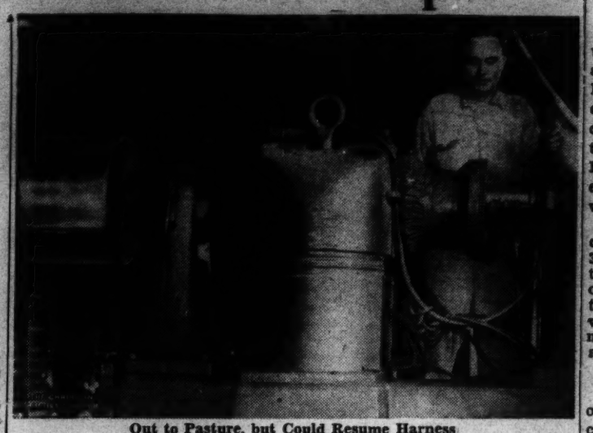
Wonders of Research: Old Shop Gear

Electric power machine that ran early trolley car line has lasted entire era of system and remains in working order — Diamonds are as much in demand for manufacturing processes as for dress — Planet Jupiter furnishes practice ground for amateur astronomer

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the oldest pieces of electrical equipment in Indianapolis, the first generator used to furnish electric power for street cars in that city, has now become a relic because of the modernization program of Indianapolis Railways. Installed in 1890, the generator was built by the Thomson-Houston Company, a forerunner of General Electric.

It has been in almost constant use since that date, until a few weeks ago, when the railways' new shop was completed. After 47 years' service the machine is still in fair condition. It was moved because the building in which it was located had to be razed.



Out to Pasture, but Could Resume Harness

Generator That Kept a City's Electric Cars Moving for 47 Years Is Still Firm on Its Bearings

Use and Ornament

Industry is now using 50 per cent, by weight, of all the diamonds sold each year. The rest go to decorations and jewelry, says Engineering and Mining Journal.

Sky Scannings: Red Spot

Jupiter's frigid, wind-swept disc, one of the amateur astronomer's favorite telescopic targets, and possessor of the famous Red Spot, discovered by Robert Hooke in 1664, has been the particular subject for study of Latimer J. Wilson, director of Chattanooga Observatory since 1909.

Instead of regarding Jupiter as a kind of celestial side-show, Dr. Wilson suggests in the current "Sky" that amateurs keep the belts of Jupiter under observation at regular intervals, noting, for example, all changes in coloration. No other member of the solar system affords such an opportunity for observing changes, that are often, he says, rapid in occurrence.

Watching the Red Spot in particular, the Tennessee astronomer has found that since 1912 it has made almost two and a half revolutions around Jupiter; sometimes moving very fast, and at other times moving very slowly. No one knows what this great spot is, but popular opinion suggests that perhaps it signifies a continent in process of formation.

Small Jungle Creatures

Into a world of crawling, climbing, jumping and flying West African creatures, Ivan T. Sanderson guides a reader in search of "Animal Treasure" (New York: Viking Press $3). When barely out of his teens, he led the Percy Sladen Expedition to the British Cameroons in 1932-33; and from copious field notes comes his first book.

Vermin curiously, were among the most interesting "treasures" unearthed. But vermin in Africa may mean much or nothing. In Theodore Roosevelt's time, Leo the lion, king of beasts, was officially listed as "vermin," and today many birds, shrews, crabs, frogs, snakes and their ilk are still classed with mice and their tribe.

Though there have been expeditions combing all parts of Africa since the days of Livingstone and Stanley, so that it can no longer be called the "Dark Continent," its jungles are still the wild places they were when first discovered. Expedition pet "No. 1" was a giant creamy toad, known to naturalists as Bufo superciliaris. Apparently here is one Latin name that shows technical men have a sense of humor. Bufo's head is wide, the mouth large and tightly pursed; the brown eyes surmounted by "eye brows," highly arched.

"Imagine a dowager duchess declining an introduction to someone of lower station, and you have a perfect picture of this gentle, pathetic, sympathetic creature, with the woebegone expression," says Sanderson.

Vikings of the Lakes

Ancient Norse explorers, who were the first white men to reach America, entered the United States by the way of Lake Superior and not by cruising along the New England Coast, according to Prof. Alexander D. Fraser of the University of Virginia.

No authentic traces of the Norsemen have been found in either New England or Novia Scotia, says Professor Fraser, in a report published by the Dalhousie Review. He asserts, on the other hand, that undoubted evidence of Norse exploration has been found recently in the vicinity of Lake Superior, pointing out especially the discovery less than two years ago of a viking burial just north of Lake Superior. Here a shield, axe and sword of the eleventh century type were uncovered and are now in the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto, Ont.

The Virginia archaeologist also points out that the vikings probably reached this region by way of Hudson Bay and the rivers that open into it from the south. At Kensington, Minn., he says, 175 miles southwest of Duluth, a well-preserved runic inscription has been found, dated 1362, and recording the fate of a Norse exploration party at the hands of Indians. Many viking axes and hatchets have been found in this neighborhood.

Two More Papers Ban Liquor Ads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 3—With the expiration of present contracts, the Morning Herald and the Leader-Republican, leading newspapers in the Gloversville and Johnstown area, will cease to accept liquor or beer advertising, according to an announcement by the publishers.

By placing a ban on promotional material for the wet interests, the two newspapers follow the lead of important magazines and newspapers elsewhere and at the same time comply with sentiment voiced locally, the announcement says.

"For some time economic conditions due to the rising cost of producing a newspaper seemed to require the acceptance of liquor advertising," it continues. "Now, however, the Leader-Republican-Herald has definitely decided to forgo this source of revenue, and will look for increased income in other fields."

In announcing their change of policy, the publishers stressed they had always tried to produce a newspaper that could be read "with benefit by every member of the family."

Rise in Chinese Opium Laid to the Japanese

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Charges that Japan is deliberately increasing opium production in China, with the design of selling some of it clandestinely to the United States, are made by Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief of the State Department Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Mr. Fuller told the Rotary Club here yesterday:

"Opium production in the portions of China under Japanese control has been and still is increasing at a menacing rate."

Asked later for amplification of this statement, Mr. Fuller said that "where Japanese influence advances in the Far East, drug traffic goes with it." He said that in Manchuria the area designated by the regime for lawful opium-poppy cultivation in 1937 was estimated at 156,061 acres, compared with 133,333 acres in 1936, an increase of 17 per cent.

Miners Indict Green for 'Treason'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United Mine Workers convention, acting as a grand jury, indicted William Green yesterday on charges of "treason." The convention then directed the Union's Executive Board to give the American Federation of Labor President a hearing, and to expel him from the U. M. W. if he were found guilty.

In today's sessions, the convention ordered union officers to demand a 30-hour work week in the 1939 contract with soft coal operators. In all other respects, the convention gave the officers a free hand in dealing with the operators, directing them merely to obtain "the best possible agreement."

Right Challenged

As for the Green action, union officials had talked of asking the convention to expel the A. F. of L. head without further to do, but they decided in favor of yesterday's step after Mr. Green challenged the right of the convention to act as an original trial court.

Mr. Green, a member of the U. M. W. for 48 years and for many years international Secretary-Treasurer, contended that his own local union in Coshocton, Ohio, should try him if he were to be tried.

"We want to give Bill Green a square deal and that's something Bill Green didn't give his own union," said Frank Hughes, Westmoreland County (Pa.) District President.

Reason for Charge

Ray Edmundson, Illinois District President, told the delegates "Bill Green ought to have the courage of his own convictions, withdraw from the United Mine Workers, and join the bombers association in Illinois."

Mr. Green has been charged with treason after he signed an A. F. of L. charter for the Progressive Miners of America, rival of the U. M. W. in Illinois. Last summer, the Executive Board, after considering the charges against Mr. Green, decided to refer them to the convention. The Board at that time said the convention would hold a trial and give Mr. Green the oportunity to present any defense. But the A. F. of L. head, attending a meeting in Miami, notified the miners this week he could not attend.

The Mineworkers have re-adopted the section of their constitution barring Communists, members of the National Civic Federation, members of International Workers of the World, and other organizations from the union. This clause has been in the constitution for many years.

The convention also has adopted a resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the "Milton-Moore-Hague machine" in New Jersey. Governor Moore recently appointed to a Senate seat John Milton, a Democrat and a political associate of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, whose attacks on the C. I. O. recently brought him under the miners' fire.

Goga Sees Anti-Semitism Permanently in Rumania

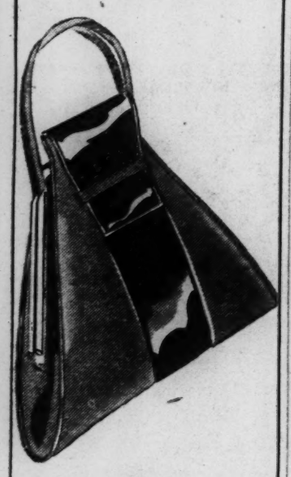
BUCHAREST, Feb. 3 (AP)—Octavian Goga, poet and Premier of Rumania, said in a written statement to the Associated Press yesterday that anti-Semitism and nationalism are enduring features of Rumanian policy.

He asserted anti-Semitism would continue even if he were removed from the premiership.

STOP AT NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL

The best in comfort and convenience.
1200 rooms—Private bath, radio, circulating ice water, servidor, full length mirror, French phone in every room. $3 up, Single—$4 up, Double.
Three Restaurants
Grill • Tavern • Coffee Shop
HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
7th AVENUE at 31st STREET
New York City
Under KNOTT Management

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON
New! The "Pandora" Bag

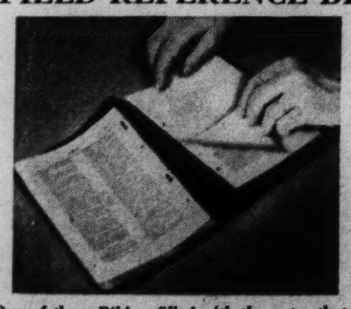


$3

Everything about it is NEW! The shorter, leaner tophandle . . the color—a deep growing copper called "Cubana" . . so flatteringly fresh with Spring navy, black or beige . . and even the fact that it combines two favorite fabrics—gabardine and patent! Also in roseberry, black and navy.
Street Floor

"MY OWN BIBLE"

How often the study of the week's Lesson, a sentence in a Lecture, or a passage in a book, brings new meaning to some Bible passage. Have you not often longed to have a Bible in which you could keep a record of such helpful thoughts? Now you can have such a Bible. It is the—
LOOSE-LEAF EDITION
SCOFIELD REFERENCE BIBLE



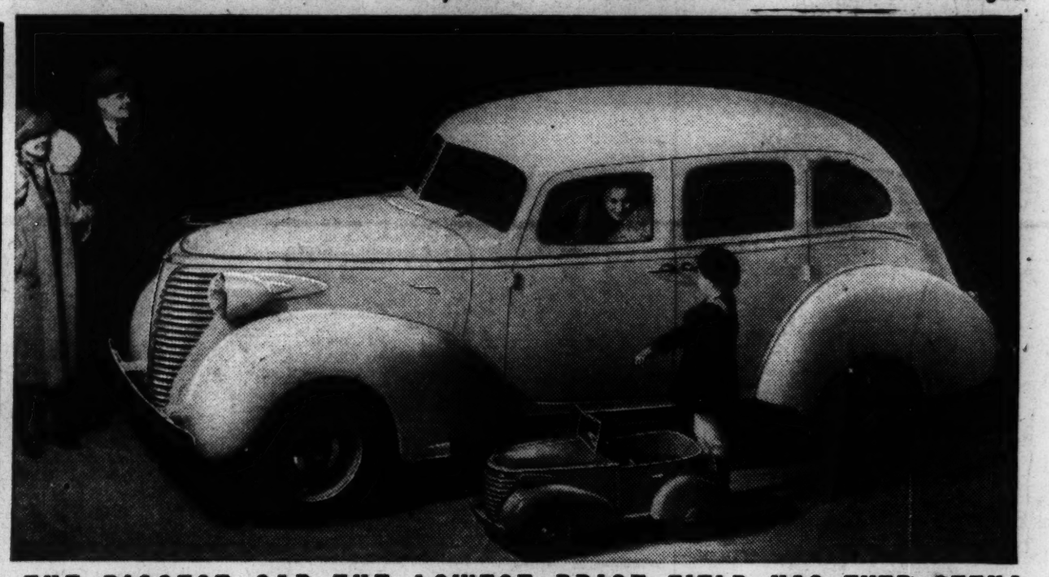
One of these Bibles, filled with the notes that help you understand the Scriptures better, can in the truest sense be called by you "My Own Bible."
EASY TO OPERATE. The binding is unlocked simply by pushing a lever. LOOKS LIKE A BIBLE. Has a rounded back and overlapping cover. WIDE MARGINS. Has ¾ of an inch margin around type page. Printed with brevier black-faced type, on the new ULTRATHIN Oxford India paper, with 250 ruled pages for mss. notes. Has real morocco binding, grained leather lining, round corners, red under gold edges. Page size, 6¼ x 9 inches.
No. 385x $18.50
At all booksellers or from the publishers.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, New York

Change Your Coiffure

Decide you want a new hair style for a fresh outlook on life and an entirely different appearance — and telephone STuyvesant 9-1110 for your appointment now!
Write for Guide to Beauty Booklet
PERMANENT WAVES $7.50 UP
FRANÇOIS de PARIS HAIRSTYLIST
37 W. 8th St., New York, N. Y.
Bet. Fifth and Sixth Avenues

Sylvette
2292 BROADWAY, N. Y. Between 82nd and 83rd Sts.
11th ANNIVERSARY SALE
COSMETICS PERFUMES TOILETRIES
Phone SUsquehanna 7-9872

TODAY WE ANNOUNCE A NEW "LOWEST PRICED" CAR
The New HUDSON 112
COMPANION CAR TO THE NEW 1938 HUDSON Terraplane • HUDSON Six • HUDSON Eight



THE BIGGEST CAR THE LOWEST PRICE FIELD HAS EVER SEEN!
THE SMOOTHEST RUNNING! THE STURDIEST! THE SAFEST!
YET ONE OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL!

WE ARE naturally pleased at the tremendous amount of interest aroused by advance news of the coming of our new "lowest priced" car.

Let me tell you some of the reasons why Hudson, rather than any other company, is qualified to produce so remarkable a car at so remarkable a price.

For nearly 30 years, this company has been developing the principles of design and methods of construction which enable us to do the thing we are doing today.

Our company has always operated as a self-owned, self-managed organization. We have been able to work out certain basic engineering ideas, some of which at least have proved to be in advance of those used elsewhere.

As you probably know, Hudson engines are generally considered superior to others in smooth operation, fine performance and long life.

Hudson steel bodies are built in our own body plant, instead of being produced elsewhere. This enables us to engineer body and chassis as a single rugged unit, stronger, yet free of excess weight.

We have been able to develop an advanced type of brakes, combining finest hydraulics with a separate mechanical reserve system that takes hold automatically from the same foot pedal if ever needed. This added safety should be particularly important in a lowest priced car.

The result is the car we are announcing to you. A combination of size, room, smooth performance, sturdiness and safety on the one hand and of remarkably low cost of ownership and operation on the other, such as has never before been offered in a "lowest priced" car.

A. E. Barit
President
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

You have heard about it. You have known it was coming. The new "lowest priced" car that owners of the "other three," *by actual test*, have proved *biggest and best of them all!*

This new Hudson 112 has been *planned* for years . . . but it is *timed* for today.

In economy of ownership and operation, it measures up to every tradition of real lowest priced cars. But it sets new standards in roominess, in smoothness of operation, in safety, in sturdiness of construction, and in fine car features.

A Big Car . . . and a Big Saving

Here you will find the handling ease of a 112-inch wheelbase combined with an over-all length of 187½ inches. And in this beautiful new interior — wider seats and more leg room and elbow room, by far, than in any other "lowest priced" car.

Here you will find the smoothness of performance for which cars built by Hudson are famous—83 horsepower, with remarkable gasoline economy.

Driving a new Hudson 112, you feel secure. It has a body all of steel, of course, with roof of solid steel. Safer stopping than any other "lowest priced" car. Wide vision that adds still further to safety. Strength and ruggedness in frame, axles, motor, never before offered in this price field. Longer life . . . at lower cost!

Drive . . . Before Buying Any Car

The new Hudson 112 is here today . . . ready for you. It is a worthy companion of the Hudson Terraplane, Hudson Six and Hudson Eight which are such outstanding values in other price groups.

Come and see it . . . drive it. Let it prove everything we've said about it.

112-inch Wheelbase . . . 6 Cylinders . . . 83 Horsepower
$694
for 3-passenger Coupe; $724 for Brougham; $740 for 4-passenger Victoria Coupe, the only 4-passenger coupe in the lowest price field with all passengers riding inside; $755 for Sedan—fully equipped, ready to drive, Federal taxes paid—transportation cost and local taxes, if any, extra. • Attractively low time payment terms, with new Hudson-C. I. T. Plan.

A BETTER DEAL FOR YOUR DOLLAR

Don't miss Hudson's "Hobby Lobby" over the Columbia network every Wednesday evening. Tune to Station WEEI, 7:15 to 7:45 P. M. E. S. T.

The Henley-Kimball Co.
BRANCHES AT WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE
Retail, Wholesale and Service
1299 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON
BRANCHES AT PORTLAND, BANGOR, MANCHESTER
Next to Red Sox Baseball Park

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938

Business Parley Is Bunker Hill

Oratory Routs Orderliness as Small Merchants Cry for Reforms

Capital Session

Delegates Submit to Committees but Rally to Fight Grip of Caucus Control

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—This is to report to my anxious colleagues that I came out of the first day's ordeal of the Small Businessmen's Conference without any worse mishap than a battered hat.

In the parting speech in Boston, I said jestingly that I felt like a modern Minute Man of Massachusetts. The fracas I expected was only a three-ringed circus. But it turned out to be a Bunker Hill, and while the battle lasted, the lingering hope of some constructive work vanished into an air of cacophony. However, "Uncle Dan" Roper, at 12 noon precisely, led a gallant sortie into the fray, and dispersed at least one half of the 800 battle-scarred representatives of little business into various committee rooms for detailed study of the multitudinous problems which the 800 had brought to Washington.

The Committee to which this delegate became attached in the melee was the Housing Committee. It began to function, I must say, according to Hoyle. We appointed a chairman and a sub-committee on procedure before the time came for a recess. After lunch, I went back to the main auditorium where the mass meeting had been brought to what we used to call order, and found that virtually half the delegates had elected to stay there, and devote their lung power to miscellaneous topics.

Tax Group Leaves

The chairman eventually realized that one section of the group wished to talk about taxation, and taxation only. He acted upon his realization. It seemed to him, he said, that the tax-minded ought to separate from the group, and form a fresh committee. The recommendation was no sooner suggested than acted upon and about 50 of the group trooped out of the auditorium, and were marshaled into a committee room.

By this time, there was only 24 hours to go, before the consensus of the Congress was due to be borne to the President. I had remained with the miscellaneous group. Several times I was brought out into the corridors to discuss in whispers what the Congress could do to be saved. Several delegates to the particular committees joined us intermittently. It seemed to them, as to us, that the only method of evolving a conference program was to short circuit the Committee procedure. The procedure suggested was to pick a representative of every Federal Reserve district and meet with Secretary Roper with the view of concocting some program for the President's edification.

Time No Object

Meantime, the groups were discussing their subjects as if time were of no consequence, and the miscellaneous group was allowed to ventilate its grievances, speakers being selected according to States, conventionwise.

Last night, it was arranged to meet in the usual hotel room to see whether a caucus might do the function that the conference seemed unable to do. The meeting took place according to schedule. It became a kind of rump conference. Armed with an unknown number of votes, the members determined this morning to try to see whether they could get consent for a conference caucus.

This delegate doubts whether it can be done. The stream of oratory last night seem inexhaustible, and, when the miscellaneous group adjourned, the tide had scarcely come to the full. Moreover, the groups had settled down to enough business to be in a position to battle against any attempt of a caucus to ride roughshod over them.

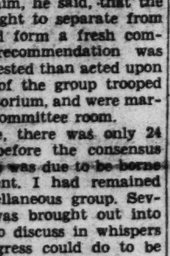
Delegates Scatter

The Massachusetts delegation of which I am a member is scattered. On Tuesday night an effort was made to persuade the group to act as a unit. It failed. When the Conference assembled, delegates were

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy, occasional rain is probable tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature slightly above freezing; moderate easterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Friday. Slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire: Snow today, changing to rain; not so cold tonight. Friday, light rain, changing to snow and slightly colder.

Vermont: Rain tonight. Friday rain changing to snow and colder.

Maine: Snow not so cold tonight. Friday snow or rain and not so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds, weather overcast with rain tonight and probably Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	25	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	40	40	New York	42	34
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	46	38
Helena	24	18	Philadelphia	40	32
Jacksonville	52	50	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	66	50	San Francisco	52	48
Miami	70	70	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 3
B—Minimum, Feb. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:01 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Friday 1:29 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:39 p. m.

McGrady Urges Industry And Labor to Co-operate

In Boston Today

McGrady Speaks At Chamber Lunch

"The country needs more smiles and less snarls," declared Edward F. McGrady, Director of the Labor Relations for the Radio Corporation of America, in appealing for greater co-operation between industry and labor in an address at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

"Both labor and industry have at times used pressure on the Government to enact laws from which they would receive the greatest benefit without any particular regard as to the consequences on others," declared Mr. McGrady. "Industry and labor must readjust their thinking along more co-operative lines. I know labor and I know industry. I firmly believe in strong organizations of labor and I just as firmly believe in strong business organizations."

Denouncing the attitude of "certain groups" who proclaim that Democracy has never yet been able to function in a national crisis, and who point to dictators and what they accomplish, Mr. McGrady declared: "We can expect no help from this gang."

This is no time, he said, for anyone who has the welfare of his country at heart to indulge in loose talk and incrimination. "It is a time for self-restraint in this very difficult period of readjustment. It is a time for faith, courage, and co-operation. Let us declare to the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Hospital Merger Urged by Buckley

While the Governor's department and special committee heads are working upon reports and a plan for co-ordinating the investigation on the problem of State mental hospitals, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley today announced he would advocate the zoning of State mental institutions and their consolidation upon a district basis.

In Norfolk County, he said, the five hospitals within a 15-mile radius of each other, could be zoned into a Norfolk District and their work consolidated. These institutions are the Medfield, Wrentham, Foxboro, Pondville hospitals and a division of the Norfolk State Prison Colony.

The State Auditor said he would present his recommendation to the chairman of the State Commissioner of Administration and Finance.

Tax on Stock Dividends Upheld

The right of the Massachusetts Legislature to levy an income tax on stock dividends was upheld today in a decision by the full bench of the State Supreme Court.

The decree, written by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, ensures the State it may keep several million dollars collected by its Tax Department from 1934 to 1936 on dividends received by Bay State citizens from 1933 to 1935.

It also blasts any hope that some protesting taxpayers may have had that they might have part of their income taxes for those three years returned to them.

The decision came in a test case brought by trustees of a fund established under the will of George M.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Parking Seems Costly at This Rate

One may figure this out in his own way, but it seems like a very expensive way of parking an automobile while downtown.

Anna Nestor, of Belmont, is the parker. In Municipal Court today, she paid $81 in fines for the privilege of parking where she pleased on six different occasions. More than $13 a park, wasn't it?

But she doesn't seem to mind. She had paid fines for garaging her car on the public highway 10 times before . . . and went right on with her luxurious facilities. Judge Joseph T. Zottoli looked over the record today.

"This looks to me like your 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th violations," he said. "We'll make the fines stiffer as we go along—$11 for the 11th time, $12 for the 12th time, $13 for the 13th time, and so on."

And the driver paid!

Boston Building Code Submitted

A special recess report submitted to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs today contains a complete revision of the building laws of the City of Boston. It brings technical processes and materials up to date.

The report describes the present code as "lacking in continuity of thought, chaotic in arrangement, inconsistent and contradictory and a burden on property owners.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1938, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between Jan. 24 and Feb. 8, 109 social and welfare agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston will participate in the 1938 Community Fund Campaign to raise more than $4,500,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1938.

These agencies, which include 18 neighborhood and settlement houses, 27 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth, and 36 units which aid, and improve the situation of, those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Leverett Saltonstall is general chairman of its 1938 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed; they give service free, or at less than cost, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year 111,751 persons were helped by the family service and relief agencies of the Federation; 17,435 were enrolled in clubs, classes and special interest groups conducted in its settlement houses; 64,567 adolescents shared in the benefits of its youth agencies; and 13,190 children were given special care, protection and guidance. During 1937 some 300,000 men, women, and children received direct service free or at less than cost from Federation agencies.

Most of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. More than 20 per cent of all the work which the Federation agencies do is for the direct benefit of persons who reside in the 43 cities and towns surrounding Boston, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people. In Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated areas in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living.

The best way in which to meet this need is to keep in the fullest, most effective operation the social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center. These agencies, by providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society.

The continued maintenance of the 109 Federation agencies is a matter of intimate concern to all persons who live and work in this community and whose property lies and whose families reside in Greater Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Tax on 'Chains' Called a Threat To Agriculture

Hearing at State House Shows Strong Opposition in Massachusetts

Protest by Labor

Warnings that chain-store taxation would result in widespread unemployment and financial loss for Massachusetts farmers through the closing of many of these stores were sounded before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today as labor, farmers, and chain store leaders registered combined opposition to chain store tax bills.

Under the proposed legislation, the tax would range from $10 per store for chains with 10 stores or less up to $550 per store on chains operating more than 500 stores throughout the country. Similar legislation has been adopted in Louisiana and other places and has been proposed in Massachusetts for the past several years.

Charles F. Adams, Treasurer of the First National Stores, has in other years lead the opposition and today brought with him representatives of numerous agricultural groups to fight the proposal.

John Rice, President of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, declared chain-store taxation, resulting in the closing of many chain units, would result in "injury to Massachusetts agriculture."

Provide Apple Market

The apple-growers' representative pointed out that 2,000,000 boxes of apples are grown in Massachusetts annually and the growers must depend upon the organized distributing force of the chains to market this crop. He explained that modern agriculture is geared to a basis of production needing organized disposal of crops and only the chains provide such organization.

Agricultural prices would be cut in half and out-of-New England's products would be rushed in here to take up the market belonging to New England farmers, he said. Onions and cranberry growers are face to face with the same situation as the apple growers, he continued.

Philip J. Guest, representing The New England Meat-Cutters' Association, with 15,000 members, told the committee that most of the members are employed in chain stores. He predicated a 50 per cent increase in chain store unemployment if the tax proposals are made law. Mr. Guest placed Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in opposition. Labor organizations were also represented by Harry T. Grages, an official of the Boston Central Labor Union, who said the chain stores are paying decent wages and employing many people.

Mrs. Maude Van Vaerenewyck, representing the Retail Store Employees with 1,200 members, also opposed the legislation.

Proponents will be heard later, having been granted a two-week postponement.

Store Contributions Shown

Mr. Adams presented the opposition of his chain as well as that of 25 other chain groups in the form of a brief in which he pointed out the economic contributions the chain stores are making to Massachusetts.

The total annual economic contributions he figures as $334,000,000. In this total $211,200,000 was paid for annual purchases from local farmers, manufacturers and other cources of supply; $52,100,000 for wages; $16,900,000 for rentals; $8,400,000 for transportation, lighting and similar services; $5,300,000 for Massachusetts advertising; $4,200,000 for taxes.

To counteract the argument that chain stores are driving out the independents, Mr. Adams' brief showed that the independents did more than 70 per cent of the 1935 retail business, compared with 67½ per cent in 1933. During this period the independents increased their business by $200,825,000 or 25 per cent, while the increased chain business totaled $53,824,000 or 11 per cent.

During the same 1933-1935 period, Mr. Adams pointed out that the number of independent stores rose from 43,917 to 46,899 while the chain store units dropped from 7,585 to 7,239.

Mutual Curiosity

Candid Camera Shot by S. D. Neustadt on Exhibition
At Zeiss-Ikon Photography Show at the Parker House in Boston

Highway Mixup In Connecticut Ended by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3—Control of the construction of highways and bridges in Connecticut returned today to John A. MacDonald, State Highway Commissioner, under a State Supreme Court finding that the General Assembly never intended to split the roadbuilding authority.

In a unanimous opinion, written by Associate Justice George E. Hinman, the Court ruled yesterday that the term "real assets" in the 1937 Public Works Act did not include the roads and bridges.

For seven months the Public Works Commissioner, Robert A. Hurley, acting on advice of the Attorney General, had been in charge of all road and bridge construction involving State funds. That Mr. Hurley will promptly withdraw from highway work now and turn the job back to the Highway Commissioner was indicated by Attorney General Charles J. McLaughlin.

"I shall instruct the three Department heads (Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Hurley and Comptroller Charles C. Swartz) to make adjustments forthwith in accordance with the provisions of the ruling," he said.

The three men were defendants in the case brought by the Rural Roads Improvement Association, on which the Supreme Court made its decision.

Republican Victory

The decision, bound to have a major effect on Connecticut politics, is a victory for the Republican highway chief and a defeat for Democratic hopes of gaining immediate domination of the $20,000,000 a year department. Failure of Republicans in the General Assembly to realize that the Public Works Act might be broad enough to include the construction of roads as well as public buildings led to the confusing situation. Democrat legislators, seeing the possibility of highway control, broke from the leadership of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and refused his written request to adopt a bill making sure that the Highway Department would not be affected.

Works Commissioner Hurley, a Democrat, moved into partial control of highway operations soon after adjournment of the Legislature. Now he will devote himself to the $14,000,000 institutional building program for which his department was originally proposed.

"We'll build some buildings," was his comment on the case.

The Supreme Court action relieves a complex administration situation between the two departments. Mr. Hurley never appointed a separate highway force but used the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

'Secretary' Cook Honored by Group

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Feb. 3

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State for Massachusetts, today was named Chairman of the Standing Committee on Election Procedure of the National Association of Secretaries of State by Dwight H. Brown, President of the Association.

Announcement of his appointment was made by the Association's Secretariat at the Council of State Governments headquarters in this city.

The object of the Committee is to formulate suggested uniform legislation on elections for the twenty-first conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State, which will be held next summer.

Furniture Men Fight Control Of Installment Plans

Legislative Hearings

Strong merchant opposition to legislation regulating installment buying of furniture and other goods was registered today before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Before the committee were eight bills filed by Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston attorney who usually devotes all his activities to proposals for public utility regulation. Mr. Marshall will present his proponents' case later.

The legislation would primarily prohibit companies from declaring the entire debt due when an installment payment is defaulted.

Alonzo E. Yont, counsel for the Home Furnishers' Association, pointed out that 75 per cent of the furniture sold annually in Massachusetts was placed on the conditional sale basis. Frank Houlihan, President of the Association, asked why the furniture business had been singled out for an attack this year, adding that numerous furniture houses were already being injured enough through increasing taxation.

"I think the Legislature would do well to stop harassing us under such conditions because these bills are nuisance bills," he insisted. To this remark Representative William E. Ramsdell, Winchester Republican, retorted, "40 per cent of the bills filed are nuisance bills."

While Daniel Bloomfield, Secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board, opposed the regulatory bills, he did favor another Marshall proposal for a special commission on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Photography Show Points Trend To 'Pleasing' Views

A definite trend away from the stark, candid camera pictures of the past few years to sentimental pictures of animals and children, and interesting action snapshots formed the basis of the fourth annual exhibition of photographs taken with Zeiss Ikon cameras which opened today in the Hawthorne Room at the Parker House.

Of the more than 500 pictures exhibited, by far the greater amount were scenes which warmed the heart, rather than startled the eye.

The photographs, enlarged many times from the original prints, were selected for the exhibition out of more than 10,000 submitted by amateurs and professional photographers all over the country.

Taken with all the various types of miniature cameras manufactured by the Zeiss Company, the pictures formed a scrapbook of the world.

There were interesting landscapes and portraits taken in foreign countries. There were pictures of people of all ages. And of animal pictures there was an abundance.

There were pictures that belonged only to the realm of imagination, and pictures that although they could not be called artistic belonged in the photographic world because of their drama.

There were pictures of sunsets and sunrises, flowers and vegetables, children and grownups, puppies and kittens, and aeroplanes and boats. Most of the youngsters and animals evidently did not realize their snapshots were being taken, for they were shown with features expressing only intense interest in whatever they themselves were doing.

Photographs of machinery and nudes, such as has featured exhibitions in the past few years, were noticeable by their absence.

The exhibition will continue here through Saturday and is open to the public without charge. After leaving Boston, the exhibit will begin a transcontinental trip which will end in San Francisco in the spring.

State to Sound Flood Warning Along Rivers

New Hampshire Planning Free Service During Danger Periods

Control Issue Up

Federal Program Opposed on Basis of Heavy Costs to Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3—A free, flood-forecasting service, intended to warn industries and residents of approaching high water and thus enable them to guard against possible damage from overflowing rivers, will be launched by the New Hampshire Water Resources Board on March 1.

This was announced by Col. John Jacobson, Chairman of the Board, as public discussion of flood control in this State is beginning to turn to alternatives to the Federal-aided inter-State program of dam construction, now deadlocked in Washington on the States' rights issue.

The flood forecasting service will consist of telephone and telegraph messages to newspapers, radio stations and industrial plants during the months of flood possibilities—March 1 to April 15 and Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, Colonel Jacobson announced.

Co-operation Asked

Messages will be based on reports of snow, ice, rain and other weather conditions obtained from the United States Weather Bureau and from other Government agencies and private businesses. Colonel Jacobson asked that industry co-operate in assembling weather and ice reports.

The service will be available in both the Merrimack and Connecticut River Valleys.

This is merely one of several self-help plans now being widely discussed here, as a result of President Roosevelt's refusal to approve the New England inter-State compact for dam and reservoir construction, unless power rights are given to the National Government.

With construction of vast reservoirs on the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, as provided in the controversial inter-State compact, "Vermont and New Hampshire would be forced to withstand vast destruction in property values, which they certainly do not desire," according to Gov. Francis P. Murphy, of New Hampshire.

Changes Proposed

One of the sites recommended for a flood control project, just north of Franklin, N. H. on the Pemigewasset River—a tributary of the Merrimack—takes in the entire community of Hill, N. H., and would require the relocation of considerable State highway as well as the relocation of public utility lines. Studies of another proposed site, Hopkinton, N. H., would take in the community of Contoocook, N. H., and would flood the present highway between Concord and Newport, N. H.

The result of all these studies has been the growing sentiment on the part of the public that flood control should be carried back to the source of these water flows, where land damages would not be so high, communities would not be wiped out, and what are expected to be unattractive reservoirs during low water seasons would be hidden in the wilderness.

$100,000 Raised by Workers To Reopen Connecticut Mill

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3—The mill community of Jewett City, threatened with loss of the industry which is its main support, has come to its own rescue. Citizens, most of them mill workers, have subscribed $100,000 to make possible the opening of the Aspinook cotton finishing factory, closed last August by a vote of stockholders to liquidate.

A new group of New York and Connecticut textile mill operators had offered to put half a million dollars into the business if $100,000 could be raised locally. Lloyd G. Buckingham, chairman of the local fund committee, announced this week that the goal had been reached and the mill would open about March 1.

Last summer 584 persons were working in the Aspinook mill, drawing a weekly payroll of $15,000 to $18,000. Then the United Textile Workers got into a dispute with the management. There was a walkout. The company charged a broken contract on the part of the union and closed the mill. Stockholders voted to sell. Jewett City seemed about to join the company of "ghost" villages.

Bankruptcy Threatened

The relief load was mounting and there was serious talk of bankruptcy for the town of Griswold, of which Jewett City is the principal village, when Mr. Buckingham's committee set out to raise $100,000. They got $88,000 in the village, the rest in the neighboring city of Norwich. "It saved Jewett City," said the committee chairman.

A promise of co-operation from labor had been extended to any company that would reopen the mill, and the new company has announced that former employees of the Aspinook will be given jobs. After the strike last summer and its consequences Aspinook workers deserted the UTW and formed an independent union.

Rural Electricity

Fourth state in the country in the percentage of rural homes provided with electricity, Connecticut is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater, Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 10:20 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Stage: Benny Fields, The Hartmans.

Metropolitan—

Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Stage: "Pirates on Parade." Condos Bros., Rigoletto Bros., Aimee Sisters and others.

Tremont—
Elizabeth Bergner and Raymond Massey in "Escape Me Never." 9, 12:44, 4:30, 8:16. Also "The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold and Frances Farmer. 10:40 a. m., 2:33, 6:19, 10:06.

Boston—
"International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 11:10 a. m., 1:07, 4:30, 7:17, 10:04. Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster and Whitney Bourne. 12:47, 3:20, 6:07, 8:54.

Uptown—
"True Confession," with John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and Una Merkel. 3:10, 6:40, 10. Also "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Damsel in Distress," starring Fred Astaire and Joan Fontaine. Also "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45

Radio Programs—Page 10

Coolidge Corner—
"82nd Street," with Jan Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 3:40, 6:50, 10. "She Married an Artist," with Jones Boles and Helen Westley. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "March of Time." 3:20, 6:35, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Leo Carrillo and Ann Dvorak. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper.

Exeter—
"Friday the 13th," with Jessie Matthews and Sonnie Hale. 2, 4:55, 7:45. Also Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn in "Stage Door." 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Sweetheart of the Navy," with E. Linden. 12, 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Rhodes the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Beloved Enemy," Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. Also "A Star Is Born," starring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman, Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane and Hugh Herbert. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Invisible Menace," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:45, 6:45, 9:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

University—
Robert Young and James Stewart in "Navy Blue and Gold." 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Love and Hisses" with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Scollay: 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Expensive Husbands," featuring Beverley Roberts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 5:50, 8:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer, Isabel Jeans, and others. Also "Bergeant Murphy."

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Last Gangster," starring Edward G. Robinson. Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker.

Hub—
Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:20. "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 9:05. Also latest "March of Time."

South Station Theater—
Latest "March of Time." Color Musical with Sybil Jason, "Fight to Live," Lennie Hayton and His Orchestra, "Skiing in the Alps," "Unreal Newsreel," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "How to Start the Day," "Sport at West Point," Xavier Cugat and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by The Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Soloists: Eleanor Steber, soprano; Margaret Jane Kimball, pianoforte. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Skating Carnival starring Sonja Henie. North Station. 8:30.

Boston Public Library—

"What Does a Garden Mean to You," by Donald B. Wyman. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Egyptian Art by Miss Maginnis. 11. Gallery talk on Lace and Embroidery by Miss Townsend. 10:30.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

A Pair of Animal Portraitists

The Arts in Boston

An exhibition which cannot but prove a delight to every visitor is on view at the Goodman-Walker Galleries, Dartmouth Street at Boylston. It consists of diminutive bronzes and etchings by a gifted Franco-German sculptress, Renée Sintenis.

Animals provide her with subject matter, but she is no literal portrayer, on the contrary, the portraits seem to catch the individuality of these pets and show them in lovable and typical attitudes. Renée Sintenis adds something of her own exuberance to the themes of her choice.

Her repertoire consists of trotting donkeys, playing dogs, prancing horses, rearing ponies, leaping colts. It is not easy to fix such positive action in bronze and still retain interest in plastic values. Most portrayers of moving forms sacrifice everything in texture and shape to the illusion of movement. But this sculptress seems to be able to think of many considerations at once. There is a quality of Oriental portraiture in her imagery.

Comparable somewhat with Renée Sintenis is Olive Rush of Santa Fé, N. M., who is exhibiting some water colors at the Vose Galleries, near by. She, too, selects animal subjects, deer and cats mainly. She has an eye for the salient, a brush which speaks concisely. There is a tenuousness, a movement, a spare quality in her aquarelles. She does not pretend to do anything important, but she does manage to translate her fanciful ideas pleasingly.

At Vose's there are also shown oils and water colors by Catharine Morris Wright, A. N. A. Her style varies, adapting itself to her diversified themes. There are some domestic scenes, and views including portrayals of her children, all done warmly and agreeably. There are descriptive subjects such as skating, picnics, scenes at lunch. In her more ambitious moments, Mrs. Wright sharpens her drawing, marks the surface with more accents, tones up her pictures with technical devices. Her water colors show more uniformly her attempt to do the Winslow Homer sort of thing. She has done a number of seacoast views ably and with power. D. A.

"Leaping Colt," Bronze by Renée Sintenis

Eudice Shapiro

A new star appears to be in the ascendancy, in the person of Eudice Shapiro, violinist, who made her Boston début in Jordan Hall last night. Miss Shapiro offered a program which contained items both familiar and otherwise, opening with the Romances in F and G major by Beethoven, and proceeding to the Reger Sonata in A major for violin alone, Op. 42, No. 2, the Brahms Sonata in D minor, Op. 108, No. 3, the Concerto in E minor by Conus, and Sarasate's Malagueña, Playera and Zapateado. Vladimir Sokoloff was the piano forte accompanist.

Miss Shapiro has come among us with very little of the shouting and drum beating which usually heralds the young person with talent, but she proved at once that she not only has real talent for playing the violin, but can do just about anything, technically speaking, which she desires. Her tone is large, and thoroughly well rounded. Her intonation is virtually perfect and she plays with a breadth and sweep remarkable for one of her years—for she is very young. The Brahms sonata and the Conus concerto were tossed off with the greatest ease, and the intricacies of the Reger sonata were compassed with disarming nonchalance, as were the Sarasate items.

What Miss Shapiro needs now is the power to reveal more of the less obvious elements in the music she essays. With her present intelligent approach to the various problems, she should be able to put herself in tune with the inner thoughts of the composer with very little difficulty, given a reasonable amount of time. Hers is a talent to be watched with increasing interest. A rather small but discriminating audience gave Miss Shapiro an ovation at the conclusion of her program. G. M. S.

'The Monitor Views the News'

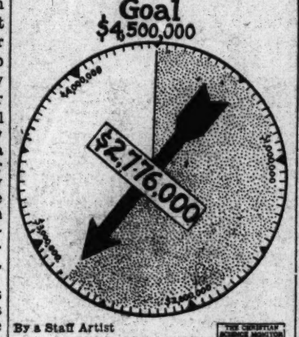
For Friday, Feb. 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Closer to Top



By a Staff Artist

Watch the Arrow

Community Fund Reaches $2,776,000

Cutting to $9,000 the lag of this year's Community Fund drive behind last year's campaign figures each day, an estimated total of $2,776,000 was announced this morning by Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman of the drive. The next official audit will be made at tomorrow's "Dutch treat" report luncheon in the City Club.

The economy of administration and collection in the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign Drive has attracted the attention of a similar Scottish organization. A. S. Tweedie, a leader in the joint financing of the health and social agencies of Edinburgh, has been making a close study of the methods employed here.

'Repair' of Social Machinery Taught At Northeastern

Graduate engineer of Northeastern University will possess the ability to repair social as well as mechanical machinery if Prof. Robert Bruce's course in "problems in Democracy" attains its objectives.

The University is continuing this course into the second semester, after 147 engineering students volunteered for the first half of the year. To Professor Bruce, contemporary events have made it essential that an engineer be able to cope with human factors and, if necessary, do a repair job on his social environment.

In this respect, Northeastern is in line with the educational trend throughout the nation, a trend that recognizes how social maladjustments such as depressions and unemployment may thwart the professional aspirations of the graduates.

Professor Bruce declared that enlightened self-interest should induce the engineer to study the composition of his social and economic surroundings. Much of the criticism of technology arises from the lag in social adjustments to invention.

Engineer's Chance

If the engineer can help correct that lag he will, according to Professor Bruce, help to preserve his own profession as well as contributing to social progress.

The course, which is presented three times a week, also strives to lift engineering to a higher level. Engineers have frequently volunteered to institute a purely mechanical reformation of the social order. Their blueprints have made sense from merely mechanical measurements, but there has been a tendency to treat the human material as impersonal units or ergs. Professor Bruce declares that such a course as this one will help supply understanding of the human problem and thereby make better planners and administrators of engineers.

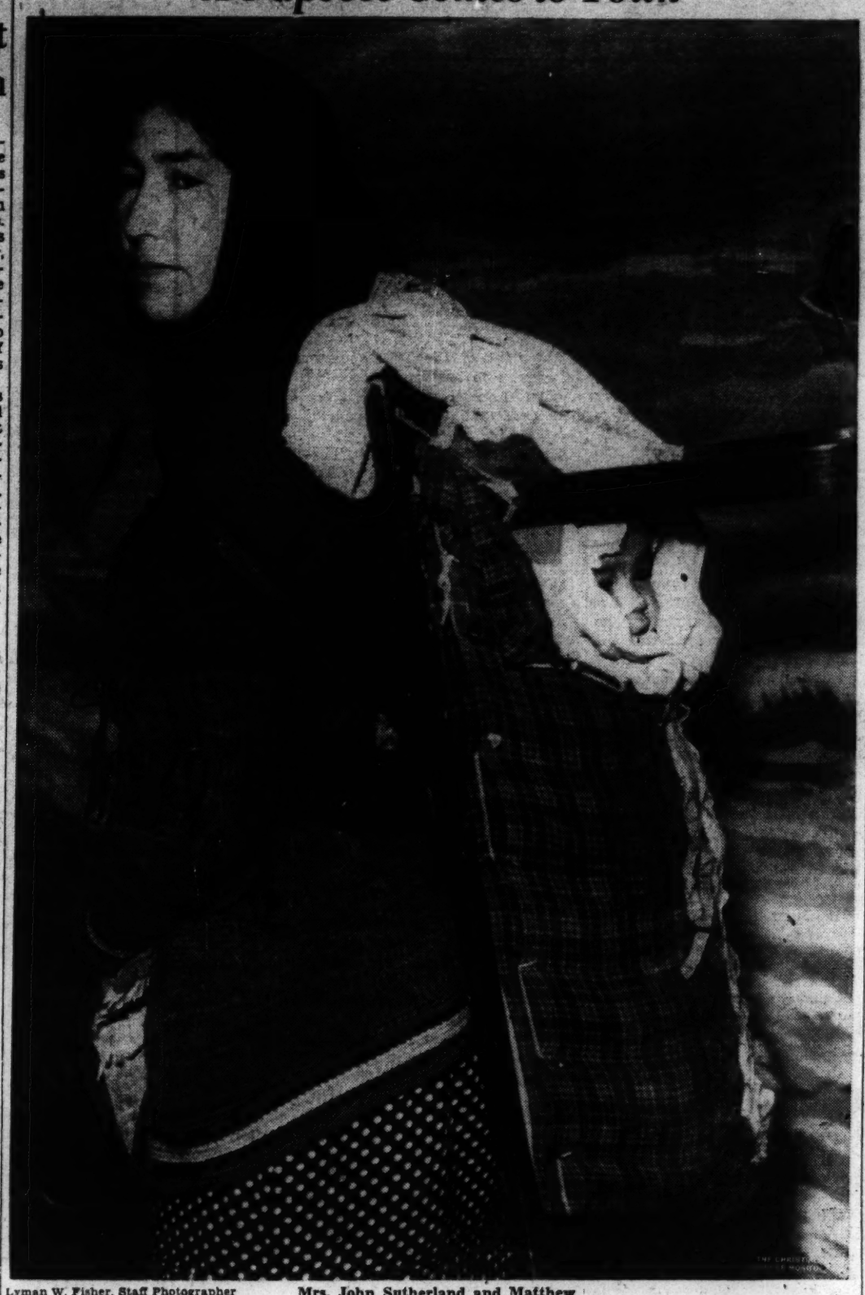
The course uses a textbook that is primarily sociological. Also employed are collateral readings in newspapers and reference books. An effort is made to adjust the course as closely as possible to the current headlines.

Human Equation

Professor Bruce was selected to head this course because of his interest in social and political problems. This interest sprang from an appreciation of the human equation in the problem of industrial production.

Professor Bruce, whose main field is accounting, said his interest was activated on the occasion of a factory inspection visit. His guide, the factory's chief cost accountant, proudly stated as they walked among the men and the machines that he did not want the workers to make a single motion that did not add to the value of the product. By way of illustrating his concept of a successful technique, he pointed to a man attending 12 machines.

A Papoose Comes to Town



Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

Mrs. John Sutherland and Matthew

The Sutherlands, Albany River Cree Indians, Have Exchanged the Deep Snows of the Hudson Bay Country for Mechanics Hall for the Duration of the New England Sportsmen's Show Which Opens Saturday

Indians Desert Hudson Bay Country For Boston and Sportsmen's Show

From the deep snows of the Hudson Bay country a family of Albany River Cree Indians has moved its encampment to the newly forest-clad spaces of Mechanics Hall. They arrived yesterday, ready for the opening of the New England Sportsmen's Show on Saturday.

It took a good deal of persuasion on the part of Joseph Connolly, field representative for the show, to persuade Mr. and Mrs. John Sutherland—as the Indians are rather prosaically named—to venture out of the great north woods with their papoose Matthew, aged six months, and his three-year-old brother Jamie, leaving seven other children ranging up to 25 years old.

As the train rolled quietly through the snow fields, and farms became more frequent, until finally city buildings crowded in upon them for the first time, the Cree family appeared to think less and less of the venture, according to Mr. Connolly. Only the familiar scarlet uniforms of two "Mounties" and the presence of an interpreter—Joseph Kurtness, former chief of the Montagnais tribe at Lac St. Jean in northern Quebec, prevented them from wanting to make a quick trip back to Fort Hope.

Mr. Connolly met the family at Pagwa River in northern Ontario, after they had been snowed in for a time in eight-foot drifts at Hearst, Ontario, on a connecting train.

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, Feb. 4

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk on Japanese industry. JZJ 25.4m., 11.80mc.; JZI, 31.45m., 9.53mc.

London—6:35 p. m.—Leslie Bridgewater Quintet; "They're Off"; variety. GSC, 31.32m.-9.58mc.; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6mc.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63mc.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83mc.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace—International Police Force." Ralph M. Blagden. W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04mc.

Boston—9:00 p. m.—Program for Latin America (in Spanish), auspices of the Pan American Union. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79mc.

London—10:45 p. m.—"How Table Mountain Got its Cloud." legend of South Africa. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75mc.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58mc.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51mc.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11mc.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72mc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 185 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of Local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

New London—Tuesday, Feb. 15, Thursday, Feb. 17, 9:30 a. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Springfield—Electrical transcription program, Sunday, Feb. 6, 2:15 p. m., also week April 4-9, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Springfield—Week, March 7-12, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, March 5, 1:15 p. m., Fridays, Feb. 11 and March 25, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, March 27, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Highway Mixup In Connecticut Ended by Court

(Continued from Page 9)

services of engineers and inspectors on the Highway Department payroll. When they were assigned to Public Works Department roads they received warrants giving them the status of public works employees. By simply tearing up the warrants they can now go back to work for the Highway Department.

Made Critical Report

When he started taking over supervision of road building, Commissioner Hurley sent engineers and accountants into the Highway Department to analyze the Department's operations, contracts, plans and budget. From this study grew a report to the Governor in which the Public Works Commissioner scored the Department's operations as wasteful and inefficient, criticized its engineering as out-of-date and faulty, its maintenance of roads as over-costly, and declared that "appalling losses" would undoubtedly be shown if a thorough audit were conducted. The Supreme Court decision leaves this report undisposed of. Commissioner MacDonald has to date made no reply to the accusations.

Also unaffected by the ruling is the Grand Jury investigation now in progress in Fairfield County into the expenditure of $6,000,000 by Commissioner MacDonald for land on which to build the 32-mile Merritt Parkway, super-highway leading to the Westchester County Parkway system of New York.

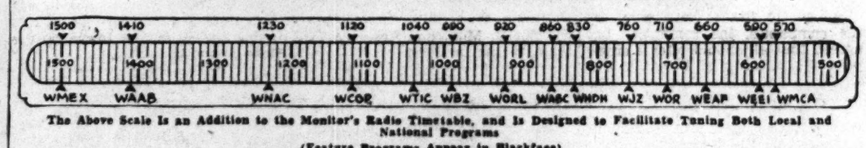
The Grand Jury is under instruction to determine if there was any violation of the criminal law in the purchase of the parkway land, and its power is considered broad enough to look into Highway Department relations with road contractors if it chooses to extend its inquiry.

Sharp to Radiocast First Talk Tonight

Roland Hall Sharp, staff member of The Christian Science Monitor, who is on a 20,000-mile tour of Central and South America by air, will give the first of the series of talks scheduled during his trip tonight at 6:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over the NBC-Blue network. Mr. Sharp will speak from Rio de Janeiro. New England listeners may receive the talk by dialing Station WJZ, New York, on 760 kilocycles.

The next talk in the series is scheduled on Feb. 14 at the same time over the NBC-Red network and will be heard from Buenos Aires.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue; orchestra; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music		Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Harris' Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Sport reports	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Music of the Masters
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour; Connecticut Yankees; guests	Ray Sinatra's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Miriam Hopkins;	News dramatizations		soloist; quartet	Jack Ward
8:30 dramatic sketch;	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour; Connecticut Yankees; guests	George Olsen's Orch.	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	Eastman School of Music		George Olsen's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	concert; Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor	"Good News of 1938"; motion picture stars; picture preview; soloists; orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Havana Nights"
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour			Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Jack Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks,		"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Max Lerner; Salvador		"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	de Madariaga; Dr.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"The Witch's Tale"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 concert orchestra	Ruth Alexander	Bob Burns; concert	"The Witch's Tale"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Showcase"; variety	NBC Jamboree	piano duo; John Scott	Musical Revue; Henry	Toby Harris' Orchestra
10:45 "Showcase"; variety	NBC Jamboree	Trotter Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Request Serenade
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Coast-to-Coast Frolic	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Household Hannah"	Network speaker	Organ; piano
9:15 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloist	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Ruth Carhart, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Lavid Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Coast-to-Coast Frolic	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Recorded orchestra	Marie King, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noonday Show; stocks	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news		"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour;	Piano soloist	"Pianologues"
1:45 Hollywood comment	Broadcasters	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Roy Cropper, songs
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Appreciation	"Way Down East"	Consumer's Council	"Dance Melodies"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Hour, Dr. Walter	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Journal"	Organ concert
2:30 American School of	Damrosch, conductor	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	Music Appreciation Hour	"Martha and Hal"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Studio program	Radio Guild sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials; orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Meet the Author"	Radio Guild sketch	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Radio Guild sketch	"The Guiding Light"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Melody Parade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Melody Parade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dance Time	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Organist; pianist	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	"Evening Serenade"
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Dinner concert; M.	Talk, Rep. Celler	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Tino Rossi, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Laetitia Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's Orch.	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Sylvia Froos; chorus; Topics of the Day	Dance music
8:15 Whiteman Orch.; soloists	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch			Talk, Rep. Fish
8:30				Louise Farley, songs
8:45			"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, contralto	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Operetta; "Iolanthe"	Art Carroll's Orchestra
9:15 Lee Carrillo; Edith	Commentator	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta; "Iolanthe"	Art Carroll's Orchestra
9:30 Fellows; preview;	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Court of Human Relations; sketch	Bamberger Symphony Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 music	Paul Martin's Orchestra			Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Winifred Cecil; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and Today"; sketch	"Dance Melodies"
10:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Curtain Time"; dramatization; soloists; popular orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Crumit; orchestra	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip		Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Joe Prassitto's Orchestra	
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Sammy Watkins's Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Sammy Watkins's Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra

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BALTIMORE

Cecil de Mille's 'Buccaneer' Settles at the Metropolitan

Movies of Moment

"The Buccaneer," warmly received at two special preview showings a fortnight ago, opens its first regular engagement today at the Metropolitan Theater. The film was produced by Cecil B. De Mille, stars Fredric March, features a new Austrian importation, Francisca Gaal, and deals with a little-known episode in American history—how Jean LaFitte and his band of pirates helped Jackson turn the British away from New Orleans in the War of 1812.

Other players are Akim Tamiroff, Margot Grahame, Walter Brennan and Ian Keith. The screen play was written by Edwin Justus Mayer, Harold Lamb, and C. Gardner Sullivan who based it on Lyle Saxon's novel, "LaFitte the Pirate." Mr. De Mille, however, did much research with the aid of the Louisiana State Museum before making the picture.

"The Buccaneer" is the seventy-fifth production of a man who has spent 25 years in the motion picture industry. Some of his more famous titles are "Carmen," "The Woman God Forgot," "The Ten Commandments," "The Volga Boatman," "The King of Kings," and "The Plainsman." Mr. De Mille has been actor, playwright, director and producer. He collaborated with David Belasco in writing the play, "The Return of Peter Grimm." Later, in 1913, he and Jesse Lasky organized the Jesse Lasky Feature Play Company which was to become the Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation.

Mr. De Mille's interest in the historical spectacle is not new. "The Crusades," part of "The Ten Commandments," and "The Plainsman" all utilized history, if with varying success. "The Crusades" was an enormous affair, often as clumsy as a medieval suit of armor, but "The Plainsman" seemed to indicate that the producer had gone through a simplifying process. For a De Mille production it was almost stark.

Now comes "The Buccaneer," a brilliant compilation of telling incidents.

"Pirates on Parade," the stage show, features brothers Condos and Rigoletto, the Aimee Sisters, the "Eight Virginians," and the "Metroettes."

♪ ♪ ♪

Did Someone Say Sonja?

Her fans may take their choice as to where they will stand in line for a glimpse of Sonja Henie during the next few days. In case you have not read a paper, listened to a radio, or held other communication with the world of late, the Norwegian skating star is now at the Boston Garden. She is also doing very nicely, thank you, at the Keith Memorial Theater, where "Happy Landing" bounces into its second week today. Don Ameche, Cesar Romero, Jean Hersholt, Ethel Merman, Billy Gilbert, Leah Ray, El Brendel and the Condos Brothers also take part. It is a thoroughly entertaining film.

Marjorie Gainsworth, who was discovered by Mary Garden and sang with the Chicago Opera Company, heads the Memorial's stage show. Cookie Bowers, movie cartoon mouthpiece, furnishes another important part of the bill, as does the Negro team of Chuck and Chuckles.

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Fine Arts Changes

Following the close of its recent long endurance program, the Fine Arts Theater will present, beginning Feb. 9, "The Life and Loves of Beethoven," featuring the French screen star, Harry Baur. This is said to be the first talking-picture biography of the composer. The musical score will include excerpts from the "Moonlight" and the "Appassionata" Sonatas, and the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Symphonies. The film was directed by Abel Gance and is now in its eleventh week in New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

We Hope So

"The Last Gangster" may be seen tomorrow at the State and Orpheum Theaters. At least, so the management promises. Fittingly, the last gangster will be played by the first gangster, Edward G. Robinson, whose "Little Caesar" made him famous. Rose Stradner, newly from Vienna, is the gangster's wife, while James Stewart plays the reporter hero. The companion feature will be "You're Only Young Once," a family film, with Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Cecilia Parker, Frank Craven and Fay Holden.

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Other Film Attractions

"International Settlement," which has something to do with Shanghai and involves Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders, begins today at the Keith Boston Theater, along with "Double Danger," a mystery film featuring Preston Foster and Whitney Bourne. . . . Also in the mystery class (in case you might not guess it) is "The Invisible Menace," starring Boris Karloff, which accompanies Benny Goodman and band, Dick Powell, Rosemary and Lola Lane, Hugh Herbert—all in "Hollywood Hotel"—to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters today. Another new film is "Sergeant Murphy," with Donald Crisp, Mary Maguire and Ronald Regan, tomorrow at the Scollay Square and Modern, where "Tovarich" is featured.

"The Love of Jeanne Ney," an essay in film realism, directed by G. W. Pabst, will be shown in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, on Feb. 9, by the Harvard Film Society. . . . "Romeo and Juliet" is to be recalled to the Tremont Theater from Sunday to Wednesday. Beginning a week from today, the house announces "Camille," with Garbo. . . . Pete Smith, Robert Benchley, Charley Chase, Xavier Cugat and Floyd Gibbons are among those whose names lend interest to the new program of shorts opening tomorrow at the South Station Theater. . . . "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers, is now at the Exeter Street. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (Doc, Grumpy, Happy, Sleepy, Sneezy, Bashful and Dopey)" comes to the Keith Memorial on Feb. 10. We're getting impatient, too.

J. D. B.

Newcomers and Old Friends to Be Seen on Boston Screens

Franciska Gaal
In "The Buccaneer," at the Metropolitan

Scene From "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"
(Above) Coming to the Keith Memorial, Feb. 10

Boris Karloff
In "The Invisible Menace," at the Paramount and Fenway

Harry Baur and M. Pauley
As Beethoven and Schuppanzigh, Respectively, in "The Life and Loves of Beethoven," Coming Next Week to the Fine Arts

Sonja Henie
In "Happy Landing," Held Over at the Memorial

In Boston Today

McGrady Speaks At Chamber Lunch

(Continued from Page 9)

cynics and to the world that America can't be licked.

Mr. McGrady was introduced by Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to the more than 600 business men who crowded the main dining room of the Chamber's building to capacity. The address was heard also by radio listeners who tuned in to Station WAAB or to the world-wide shortwave station W1XAL.

"I believe that each industry, sitting in common council, at stated periods, should receive and consider reports covering their entire industry, on production, present inventories, future market prospects and plans to eliminate competitive evils that are now so widely practiced to the detriment of everybody," he said. "It would be decidedly better if industry would institute reforms voluntarily rather than by legislation; that government should co-operate in an advisory capacity, and Congress should more clearly define the rights of industry, telling them what they can do in some such manner as the Wagner Labor Relations Act defines the rights of labor."

At the conclusion of the former Assistant Secretary of Labor's address, Mr. Wadsworth rose to urge all those present to follow his advice and to work towards voluntary reforms in industry rather than waiting for government regulation.

Among the 22 prominent business men seated at the head table were: Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Edmund S. Whitten, president of the Advertising Club of Boston; Francis J. O'Hara, president of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association; Erland F. Fish, president of the Boston City Club and of the Brookline Chamber of Commerce; Theodore B. Gittings, president of the Kiwanis Club of Boston; Eugene H. Gordon, president of the Boston Typothetae, and Albert W. Nolet, president of the Lions Club of Boston.

Tax on Stock Dividends Upheld

(Continued from Page 9)

Thompson for the benefit of Barton M. Thompson, who paid taxes in 1934 under protest on a 200 per cent dividend received during the previous year.

After losing a plea for abatement of the tax before the State Board of Tax Appeals, the trustees had appealed the case to the Supreme Court. In dismissing the petition of the trustees, the court decided that "stock dividends may be taxed as income."

"Such a scheme of taxation violates no Constitutional right of the taxpayer," the high tribunal decreed. "The rule is different under decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States in this respect does no impose a limitation upon the taxing power of this Commonwealth.

"This taxing power is reserved to the several States as an attribute of sovereign power and no Federal question is involved. In this particular, decisions of this court are final as to the constructions of the statutes of this Commonwealth."

The court pointed out by a statute enacted in 1920 that no income tax could be imposed on stock dividends until the enactment of the disputed statute in 1933. "That statute was approved with an emergency preamble on July 1, 1933, and became operative on that date . . . as an emergency revenue measure designed to levy an income tax on stock dividends.

"The General Court had the right to select the subjects of taxation and to extend its classification to embrace other and different subjects of taxation. . . . The stock dividend received by the appellants in 1933 was taxable to them as income."

Edna Hoyt Captain Arrives in Boston

Capt. George Hopkins, erstwhile skipper of the five-masted schooner Edna Hoyt, arrived in Boston today and turned over the ship's log book and chronometer to its owner, Capt. Harold G. Foss of the firm of McLean and Foss.

Captain Hopkins reported that the Edna Hoyt, after severe damage in a recent storm which drove it into Lisbon for repairs, has been sold, and after being stripped of masts and rigging has been turned into a floating coal yard—since space on the Lisbon waterfront is at a premium.

The ship, which last visited Boston in the summer of 1937, was one of the last of its type under the American flag.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

studying ways to extend its rural electrification farther.

At the prompting of the State Public Utilities Commssion, a committee of public utility company officers has proposed a unified plan that will mean cheaper current for farmers on new power lines.

Subject to formal ratification by the companies, the committee has agreed that all should offer a single plan for building of power extensions, a guarantee from new customers that the return will be 45 cents for each 100 feet of line extension built a month. It is the plan now used by the Connecticut Light & Power Company and the lowest offered by any Connecticut utility. For a mile of line the guarantee of monthly revenue is about $24. If there were four farm families in a mile the company would expect a guarantee of $6 each or consumption of $6 worth of current. Farm organization leaders heard the plan outlined and approved it with enthusiasm. Only a few years ago the minimum guarantee was 80 cents a 100 feet a month.

Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

investigation of the problem. He said the commission could draw up a uniform conditional sale contract. Several other merchants were recorded in opposition.

Lending Agencies

State Banking Department supervision of the Morris Plan loan system and like organizations was urged by Gregory Sullivan, representing William P. Husband, State Commissioner of Banks, before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Sullivan said these institutions were now virtually unsupervised, although legislation was passed in 1935 allowing them to come under State supervision if they wished to be known as "banking institutions." Two such groups applied for such supervision but were turned down, he said, because it was believed that if two such companies were given the right to call themselves "banking" institutions, the public might consider other similar organizations as being State-supervised.

Under the proposed legislation all these concerns would come under State supervision. Frederick E. Bonner, attorney for the Morris Plan institutions, said they were eager to come under proper state supervision.

Tax Report Questioned

Since 1929 the triennial reports of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, on the equalization and apportionment of State and County taxes, have gone unchallenged, but today Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and Hermann C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, offered questions.

Mr. Parkman and Mr. Loeffler declared the figures were in need of review inasmuch as the 1937 report showed Boston property to be valued at $1,390,950,027, or one fifth of the total State valuation, compared with one quarter in the 1934 report. The size of this figure is important to Boston, inasmuch as it determines not only the share of the State tax Boston must pay but the share Boston receives of income tax revenue and other taxes distributed among the cities and towns by the State annually.

Vaccination Law Upheld by Court; Quincy Man Fined

The 83-year-old statute compelling vaccination of children as prerequisite to admittance to the public schools was held constitutional yesterday by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in a decision written by Judge Henry T. Lummus.

The decision was made in the Commonwealth's action against Harry E. Childs, Quincy WPA worker, who was fined $1 in Norfolk Superior Court on four counts for failure to send his two children to public school. The case was taken to the supreme court on agreed facts.

Yesterday's decision reads:

"In our statutes and even in common speech the word 'vaccinated' without explanation or qualification meant in 1855 and still means inoculation against smallpox. The language is not vague, but clear. The case presents no other substantial constitutional question."

In a previous decision, handed down in 1904, a court said:

"If a person should deem it important that vaccination should not be performed in his case, and the authorities should think otherwise, it is not in their power to vaccinate him by force and the worst that could happen to him under the statute is the payment of a penalty of $5."

In the Childs case, the children will either be compelled to submit to vaccination, as a result of the new decision, or their parents must employ private tutors or send them to private school.

Legislation to correct this situation has been proposed to the present session of the State Legislature by the Committee for Medical Freedom. The bill provides for abolition of compulsory vaccination.

Businessmen Find Capital Meeting Is a 'Bunker Hill'

(Continued from Page 9)

dotted here and there in the assembly completely at the mercy of the hysterical atmosphere.

I found myself jammed between a Texan and a Pennsylvanian. The former employed a thousand men, and he had a sure-fire cure-all so he confided in me, for all the problems which had been translated into separate forums or committees. On the over side, was the secretary of a Republican Club in Pennsylvania. He told me he was really the representative of the Anthracite Boosters' Society of Cumberland County. More communicative than the Texan he said he wanted to see new industries established in the anthracite field so the surplus labor might be re-employed.

What happened to the Bay Staters was better known to the Department of Commerce special constable. I heard Mohawk Pete's name called, but he did not answer. A. Barr Comstock, another Massachusetts delegate, was trying to corral other like-minded delegates from adjacent States. He appealed to me for support. But I protested that no attempt to put over a caucus would keep the committees from their deliberations. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Comstock's pertinacity will yield fruit.

This I can say—that there has been not the slightest fixing so far in this conference. Delegates came with that fear in mind. But neither in the meeting or in any of the committees that I attended was an official present other than in an advisory capacity. It has taken the delegates many hours to realize this fact. That is the reason they had assiduously fought any suggestion either of dictation or a dictated chairman.

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Caledonia	Feb. 5	Cobh	Feb. 13	Feb. 5 9 a. m.	

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Five

"I'll tell you what we will do," said Miss Roberts, and the kindness of her voice was very reassuring. "You can't sing just now because you are too tired, as Gwen says, but there isn't any hurry. I will ring for a glass of milk, and when you have drunk it I will take you to my room and you shall lie down and rest for an hour. You will feel quite different then and not a bit afraid to sing to me."

Mary could not speak just then, but she smiled her gratitude through a mist of tears, while Gwen exclaimed impulsively,

"Oh, Miss Roberts, you are kind!"

By the time the milk arrived, Mary was already feeling better and the color had begun to come back into her face.

"Here's a companion to keep you from being lonely, Gwen," said Miss Roberts. "Come, Rover! Make friends," and the collie dog that had greeted them on the steps came into the room, wagging his tail with a friendly violence that said quite plainly, "We have already been introduced."

"Oh you darling thing!" cried Gwen, as he ensconced himself by her side, his head on her knee; and for the next hour she spent her time equally divided between talking to the dog and reading a book she chose from the bookcase.

When the door at length opened again and Miss Roberts and Mary came in, Gwen looked anxiously at her friend's face; she was instantly reassured. The quiet rest had worked wonders; Mary was no longer afraid and she walked over to the piano and waited while Miss Roberts played a few bars, shy but ready to do her best.

"What will you sing?"

Mary thought a minute, then named a simple Welsh air; Greta Roberts began to play it. Mary stood facing the window, seeing through it the green park, trees waving their branches gently in the breeze and the feathered songsters flitting from bough to bough. She forgot her strange surroundings and thought instead of the familiar woods and hillside and the friendly birds whose songs she had so often tried to imitate.

A Triumphant Ending

Her voice caught up the air from the piano, low at first, quivering a little, then, as the spell of the music gripped her, the notes became firmer, rising pure and clear, while the accompaniment sank into a mere background.

Gwen watched the figure at the piano expectantly; once or twice Greta Roberts glanced up approvingly, but most of the time her face wore a look of critical intentness which gave no clue to her thoughts

The song ended with some difficult high notes; Mary took them softly, easily, sweetly. When the last note died away,

"Please sing something else," said Greta Roberts, and Mary sang another of her songs. That had to be followed by another and yet another; then she had to try some scales. At last Greta Roberts closed the piano and rising put her arm round Mary's shoulders.

"My dear, you have indeed a wonderful gift!" she exclaimed, with a depth of sincerity and earnestness that brought a flush to the girl's face and tears—this time of happiness—into her eyes. "I will certainly help you—that voice must be trained! I cannot tell you just now how it can be planned; but you will leave me your address and I will write to you."

Shyly but eagerly Mary thanked her; while Gwen stood by, her eyes sparkling with the joy of victory.

"How are you going to manage that long ride home?" asked Miss Roberts, when at last they were ready to leave.

Mary looked up, her eyes full of gratitude and happiness.

"I don't feel a bit tired now—I think I could ride twice as far. It is so different when you know that everything is all right and you are not afraid any more."

Miss Roberts laughed, and then she and Rover accompanied them to the door and watched while they mounted their bicycles and rode triumphantly on down the drive.

"Why, it just seems as if she were an old friend!" exclaimed Gwen "Oh, I am so glad about everything —You did sing beautifully, Mary dear."

The long late twilight of Wales still lingered and they traveled the first part of the way in its pleasant, friendly glow. But by the time they came again beneath the walls of the frowning old castle it was dark and eerie. Once there was a sudden rushing and beating of wings and something dark, like a bird, flew across the light of Gwen's bicycle lamp, she gave a little cry, then laughed.

"It's only a bat!" she said.

The friendly red glow shining from the windows of Pen y Bryn was a welcome sight, and they hardly reached the door before it flew open and Mildred met them, full of excited inquiries.

Bodwyn's Visit

It was late indeed when they had finished telling their story, and when Gwen at last fell asleep she dreamt that Herr van Bruggen had offered to make her a present of Pen y Bryn if she would sing a duet with Greta Roberts on the steps of a bathing machine—but just as she began to sing, Bodwyn Penrhyddon rode up on a big gray horse and pulled the machine out to sea, where it began to sink. That wakened her, and she found it was already beginning to get light.

The Story So Far

Gwen Richards, befriending Mary Griffith, a daughter of one of the local slate miners in Penrhyddon, Wales, had bicycled with her to Llanfairgwynedd to try to see Greta Roberts, a noted singer, and to get her to hear Mary sing and hold out some hope of training for her beautiful voice. After some difficulty, they were successful in finding Plas Newydd, where Miss Roberts was staying. She greeted them kindly and invited Mary to sing for her. But, to Gwen's dismay, Mary, at this point, spent by the long bicycle ride, broke down and found it impossible to sing for Miss Roberts then.

Two mornings later, Mildred came in from the lane, calling excitedly,

"Gwen! Gwen! Bodwyn Penrhyddon is just coming up the lane—he'll be here in a minute."

"All right—I'll come down. Is he on his pony, Mildred?"

"Yes."

A minute later the two girls welcomed their visitor, who returned their greeting shyly but with evident pleasure.

"Come up first and see the watch tower," said Gwen. "It's the most wonderful lookout place—you can see right up the glen and all the mountains, from Foel Fras to Moel Wynion."

He followed her up two flights of stairs, through a heavy door and then up some heavy stone steps which corkscrewed up to the round turret. There were four windows in the turret room, one facing in each direction of the compass. The room was quite small, but it was furnished with a table, littered with books, two chairs and a small stand with an oil lamp on it. A kodak and a pair of field glasses lay on one of the chairs, and a dark lantern and various bottles and dishes were scattered about the floor.

"This is our 'den,'" said Gwen. "It's the jolliest place to read or to do things without being disturbed. In the evenings I develop my photos up here," and she pointed to the paraphernalia on the floor.

"I take photos too, but I never tried to develop them myself—it must be fun!" Bodwyn was looking round at everything with keen interest.

Gwen picked up the field glasses.

The Cavalcade Starts

"Look through these," she said, leading Bodwyn to one of the windows, which was wide open. "If you rest them on the window ledge they keep quite steady."

Bodwyn adjusted the glasses carefully to his own sight, and then cried enthusiastically,

"I say! These are splendid glasses! Even those far away mountains are as sharp and clear as can be—there's someone climbing up the side of that one on the left. I can see him perfectly, he has a dog with him, too."

"I expect he's a shepherd," said Mildred. "Those are Father's glasses, but he lets us use them."

"Which way are we going for our picnic?" asked Bodwyn.

"We thought we'd go to Gwyda Lake," replied Gwen. "Have you ever been there?"

Bodwyn shook his head.

"I've hardly been anywhere up in the mountains," he said. "I'm awfully keen to go."

Gwen and Mildred went to get the picnic baskets.

"We can load all those things onto Chieftain," said Bodwyn, as the two girls reappeared loaded with provisions. So Gwen went off to find some straps; and then, not without difficulty, they succeeded in fastening the baskets, the field glasses and the kodak on the pony's saddle.

"I hope he's sure-footed," said Mildred; "there are some pretty narrow steep places on the way to the lake, and they'll be slippery today because of the rain last night."

"Chieftain's a real mountain pony," said Bodwyn. "He won't slip."

The cavalcade set off with much chatter and merriment, Bodwyn leading Chieftain, who showed considerable reluctance to leave the juicy green grass on which he had been making an enjoyable meal.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

All Illustrations With This Article by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Danseuses Roses, a Drawing in Pastel by the French Master, Edgar G. H. Degas

Movement in Line and Color

By Dorothy Adlow

"Movement is portrayed, or implied, or expressed in almost every work of art," said the professor when the class assembled for his next lecture. "Once we explore movement in pictures or sculptures, it is appalling how much material we are able to find to illustrate the idea.

"When we attend a concert of music, we know fairly well after glancing at the programme what the nature of the compositions will be, and oddly enough the very word, movement, is used to indicate the various divisions: slow or fast movement, majestic movement, rhythmical, dancing movement. The very nature of the action to be expressed is told in advance. Pictures are not necessarily given such instructive titles.

"As far back as we are familiar with art history, we see the draughtsman trying to represent action. In the paintings of the prehistoric cave dwellers, there are bisons crouching, herds gathering, horses leaping. Our first response is, how very much alive these pictures are. They move, breathe. As soon as an artist succeeds in making a 'breathing likeness,' it must in its nature move.

"At certain times in art history, movement was represented more sharply and more clearly. It is very impressive indeed to see the powerful movement carved in hard stone in the hunting reliefs of the ancient Assyrians, or in the exquisite frieze of the Parthenon in Athens, where a procession moves along in dignified gait, interspersed with a cavalcade bristling with action.

Restrained Movement

"Sometimes movement is shown more vigorously in exuberant dancers, or in figures struggling, writhing, performing acrobatically. Movement can be slow and graceful, rapid and frisking, gnarled and painful. It can convey the idea of freedom or imprisonment, of joy or sorrow, of strength or weakness. It is a most important instrument in the hands of the artist, and his qualities may be estimated by the way he can devise it.

"When we describe a landscape as 'sweeping,' we are referring to a quality of movement. Take a Chinese landscape in which the eye of the spectator sees a bridge in the foreground, is carried by line directions to a boat on a river, a tree top, a cliff, on and on to looming mountain heights in the distance. The movement, you notice, is in the eye of the beholder.

"Movement in pictures and sculptures does not refer necessarily to subjects in action, for many a statue shows a goddess in repose. Many a picture is beautiful for its restfulness and tranquillity. Yet these works of art, paradoxically, 'move' us. The movement in such portrayals is restrained and held in repose. There is present a flow of lines, but they are disciplined by balance and symmetry.

"But the portrayal is not static, it is not lifeless. Here, movement is implied; it is subtle, concealed. It reminds us of a dynamic person at rest. He still possesses his vitality and expressiveness which we can discern throughout, in the shape of his prominent eyebrows, the thrust of his chin, the manner in which he hunches his shoulders. He seems capable of leaping into action and full expressiveness at any moment. Here is a promise of action, potential or stored action."

At this point, the professor turned toward the screen behind him upon which an Egyptian painting, "Cat Among Papyrus Plants," had been projected.

"See this cat," he continued. "It sits, but this is not static posture. Action is imminent, she is about to leap and the idea is transmitted through those taut lines of the back, through the intent expression in the eye. Looking at this cat, we anticipate its act, and we even feel an excitement in the expectation.

The Artist's Magic

"Many, many works of art contain this promise of movement, and they manage invariably to suggest a great deal more than is really said in the picture. The artist is something like a magician who makes us believe a great deal more than we really see, by shrewd tricks of technique.

"Such tricks lie in handling of lines and organizing of pattern. A straight line promotes restfulness, while an arrowy line communicates agitation; and a spiral may suggest turbulent action.

"Lines of movement are fascinating to trace. Try it on a Persian carpet. Let your eye follow the path of a curling leaf, be conducted to a furling blossom, be carried on by way of tendrils to a medallion with wavy outline. Even designs are informed with animation through a movement of pattern. Remember the scroll which we saw in a Roman carving of decorative sculpture, how it seemed to resemble the wind twisting autumn leaves, or the crest of a wave? Such representation of movement finds its inspiration, or at least its parallel, in nature."

As the picture on the screen changed to one of young girls dancing, he continued:

"These 'Danseuses Roses' by the French master, Edgar Degas, show the artist's delight in gaining a sense of movement in patterns. If we let our eyes follow the outlines of the arms, we will experience a rhythmical movement which is focused at a central point around which the dancers circle. The same rhythmical effect we get by following the directions of the pointed toes. But, oddly, it is our eyes that are dancing, not these charming ballerinas.

"Degas' pictures are full of such ingenious portrayal of implied movement. It is achieved through more than a play of lines, for the illusion is heightened by accents of light, contrasts of color."

The professor paused a moment while the picture on the screen shifted again to one of a Japanese horseman, and then he continued:

"This Japanese picture is a detail of the famous Heiji Monogatari Scroll. It contains the idea of movement in the sharp angular effects of the silhouetted form. It is remarkable how quickly and with what few strokes such violent action can be translated.

"And so you see that there is a language for movement, in lines and their rhythmical handling, in colors and accents, which correspond to the vivid vocabulary of a writer who describes similar situations and types with great clarity."

(This is the tenth of 12 articles on art that are appearing on this page about twice a month.)

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

In looking over an old collection of stamps the other day, the pages seemed to be rather bulky and the stamps thick. On examining them closer, I discovered that the stamps had been stuck to the page with homemade hinges and glue. Thick paper had been used and, when doubled to make the hinge, had of course added a thick backing to the stamp. Today we have tissue-thin hinges already gummed ready for use, and these give a much tidier appearance to our album pages. These hinges do not cost much and may be had from any dealer in stamps.

Stamps of British Colonies

One of the British Colonies to issue a very attractive set of stamps this month is the Falkland Island group. This colony lies in the South

Guatemalan Stamp Honoring the Constitution of the United States

Atlantic Ocean, about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, and consists of several islands, totaling an area of 4,618 square miles.

The set of stamps recently issued for Falkland Island by Great Britain shows various local scenes and industries. There are 11 values, each with a different design, in which is incorporated a portrait of King George VI and the imperial crown The ½d green and black shows the jawbone of a whale; the 1d red and black, a black-necked swan; the 2d mauve and black, the Battle Memorial; the 2½d blue and black, a flock of native sheep; the 4d purple and black, an Upland goose; the 6d brown and black, the R. R. S. William Scaresby; the 1sh blue, Mount Sugar Top; the 2sh 6d blue and black, Gentoo penguins; 5sh blue and orange, a sea lion; 10sh black and orange, Deception Island and 1£ black and violet, the Arms of the Colony.

Australia has just issued a striking 4-pence stamp featuring the Koala bear, the native "Teddy" bear and the most interesting of the Australian Marsupials (Phascolarctus Cinereus). The little bear, which is only about two feet high, is found in New South Wales. It is covered with gray woolly fur and is quite timid. Very seldom is it seen on the ground for it is aboreal by nature and spends most of its time in the eucalyptus trees where it feeds on the leaves and buds.

India has a new set of pictorials on which are shown nine different designs that might well be captioned "Development of the Mail Service in India." The 3d and ½a show a portrait of King George VI; the 2a6d shows a Dak bullock cart; the 2a a Dak runner; the 3a a tonga or native carriage the 3a6d a native camel mailman; the 4a a mail train; the 6a a steamer; the 8a a mail lorry; the 12a an airplane; the 1-R, 2R, 5R and 10R a portrait of King George VI.

Cayman Islands has issued five values of her pictorial series to date, the ½d and 1 sh. values show a dolphin and the 2d, 6d and 10 sh. the Hawksbill turtles in their central design with a portion of King George VI at the edge of the design.

Newfoundland has a new 48c stamp showing a fishing fleet similar to the design used on the 30c value of 1931.

Stamps of Other Countries

Albania has issued a series of nine stamps in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Albanian independence from Turkish rule.

Bulgaria pictures King Boris in officer's uniform on a new souvenir sheet.

Chile's fiftieth anniversary of the acquisition of Easter Island will be marked by a special printing of six different stamps whose designs will show some of the gigantic statues found on the island.

Costa Rica issued a series of five postage stamps and eight airmails to honor the National Produce Fair held there during December, 1937. The 2c value is a triangular shaped stamp on which is shown a fine specimen of tuna fish, the 5c value shows a native and his burro with a supply of bananas and the 10c value shows harvesters and a bullock cart.

Danzig, the independent state, issued a striking set of charity stamps during December, each stamp having a surtax added in addition to the regular value of the stamp, the surtax being turned over for charitable purposes. The 10 pf. pictures a classic statue of Mercury, the 15 pf. a weather vane picturing an armored knight, the 25 pf. Neptune, and the 40 pf. a knight slaying a dragon.

Greece has issued special stamps in honor of the Balkan Entente. The design shows the coat of arms of Greece, Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Guatemala, as her contribution to the stamps honoring the Constitution of the United States has issued a special miniature sheet of four stamps. The first stamp shows a portrait of George Washington "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The second stamp shows a portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt "Good friend of the Latin-Americas." The third stamp shows a map in outline, of the western hemisphere. The fourth stamp shows the Pan American building at Washington, D. C. The marginal inscription on the sheet reads "Homage to the United States of North America —on the 150th anniversary of its political constitution — 1787-1789 — 1937-1939." The various inscriptions are printed in Spanish.

Hungary shows a portrait of Miklos Horthy de Nagybanya, Regent of Hungary on her new stamps of 1, 2 and 5 pengo values.

Italy has recorded the unification of the three Italian Colonies of Somaliland, Eritrea and Ethiopia under the title of Italian East Africa by a postal issue of regular postage and airmail stamps.

Manchoukuo has followed the custom of Japan in issuing a special New Year's stamp during December. The stamp is a 2 fen value of light blue with red characters in the center

Nicaragua commemorated the 75th anniversary of her postal service by issuing three stamps portraying various stages of mail transportation. The ½ gr. shows a mail carrier on foot, the 1c a mail carrier on mule back and the 2c a mail coach.

Norway pictures King Haakon in military uniform on a new 1 kr. postage stamp.

Russia depicts varying types of planes, from one motor up, on a new set of stamps.

Sweden has commemorated the 250th anniversary of the birth of Emanuel Swedenborg, scientist and author, with a 10 öre and a 1 krona stamp on which is shown a portrait of Swedenborg.

Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

IV

Although your material for your writing may be of the very best, you cannot do good work without good tools. Words are your tools. Collect an adequate set. Unlike those of a carpenter, an artist or a musician, your tools cost nothing but a little effort.

Suppose you had to pay for them! Perhaps you might value them a little more highly. You might even start a savings account for word buying. You would tell your friends, "Just as soon as I save a little more money I am going to buy five new words which I need badly. I need appropriate to use at times in place of fitting. Monotony often expresses my meaning better than sameness. Yesterday I used gift when aptitude would have been far better. And I have no substitutes for intact and expedience. I understand these words when I come across them in reading, but I want them for my own use."

I can see you are a wise shopper. You have chosen words not because they are high-sounding or because they appear learned, but because they will provide the exact meaning you wish to convey. You are acquiring some effective tools.

Draw on your imaginary bank account today, and buy a new word. Look up its meaning; then use it in a few sentences. On the following pages of your notebook, keep a record of your purchases.

Cat Among Papyrus Plants, a Painting by Beni Hassam, for Tomb of Khaum-Hotep

Comedy on the Screen

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Fred Astaire's newest film, "A Damsel in Distress," is a delightful affair which finds Mr. Astaire at top form. Between songs and dances, sometimes with the assistance of Burns and Allen, the light-footed hero goes to the rescue of a fair damsel whose aunt thinks she should marry a silly fellow named Reggie (Ray Noble).

The complications are ingenious in a comical way and Mr. Astaire's efforts are made the more easy by the connivings of a butler and a small houseboy who alternately aid and thwart him. All ends well, however, with the dancer performing one of the most fascinating tap routines of his film career, an interlude with a nest of drums. There are several good song numbers and the cast includes Joan Fontaine (the damsel), Reginald Gardiner, Montagu Love, Constance Collier and Harry Watson.

The Jones family is in a new picture called "Borrowing Trouble." It deals with Mr. Jones's becoming "Big Brother" to a poor boy whose real brother gets everyone into a good deal of trouble. All the usual characters are there, from grandma right down to baby. The players include Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, George Ernest and Marvin Stephens. This picture continues one of the best series in the films.

"Wells Fargo" is one of those films which are of particular interest to those who are studying in the field of American history. It is a romanticized version of the adventures which befell some of the men who laid the lines of an express service through the newly opened West.

Frank Lloyd gives his camera a wide range as he traces Joel McCrea's exploits from Buffalo to St. Louis and on to California in the gold rush days.

It is an exciting film, though perhaps somewhat over-long. Bob Burns is splendid as a humorous pioneer scout, and other important roles are played by Porter Hall, Lloyd Nolan, Ralph Morgan, Mary Nash, Henry O'Neill and John Mack Brown.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday every month.)

A Detail of the Heiji Monogatari Scroll "The Burning of the Sanjo Palace," Japanese, Kamakura Romantic School, Early Thirteenth Century

Answers to Scrambles

1. Lost Queen of Egypt.
2. Smoke Blows West.
3. Ballet Shoes.
4. High Water.
5. Medieval Days and Ways.
6. Homespun.
7. Alice-All-By-Herself.
8. The Curious Lobster.
9. Tommy Thatcher Goes to Sea.
10. A-Going to the Westward.
11. Footlights Afloat.
12. Who Rides in the Dark?
13. Bright Island.
14. Wind of the Vikings.
15. Fog Horns.
16. Rising Thunder.
17. Baby Island.
18. Sea Horse Adventure.
19. Clockwork Twin.
20. On the Banks of Plum Creek
21. Farm Beyond the Town.
22. White Stag.
23. Walter the Lazy Mouse.
24. Vinny Applegay.
25. Map Makers.

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Decision Expected Today Regarding an Extra Sonja Henie Performance at Garden

Norwegian Skater Thrills Boston Crowd in Opening

By Josephine R. Boyson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Last week it was the Aurora Borealis that held Boston spellbound. Last night it was Sonja Henie who, completely eclipsing Aurora's brief one-night stand with five in a row through Sunday, opened her show, the Hollywood Ice Revue at the Boston Garden. But then, of course, after you've been to Hollywood you do things in a big way. Poor Aurora is still an amateur, without the advance "buildup" of Hollywood.

An appreciative audience of 14,000 applauded the little Norwegian skater last evening as she skimmed over the ice in long bird-like glides, spins and jumps with a rare combination of grace and perfect timing that was melody itself translated into flowing motion.

Elaborately Staged

The Revue is elaborately staged in the Hollywood manner, and an excellent dance ballet on skates supplies rich and artistic settings for Miss Henie's talent. The ice surface was encircled in glistening white snow banks with two steep chutes at each side of one end of the rink, which furnished swift-winged entrance for many of the ballet, as well as a spectacular entree for Miss Henie herself, who coasted down in a painted sled for her first number, an arrangement of Norwegian folk melodies to which she danced in native costume.

While Miss Henie has gained poise and confidence from her Hollywood experience, she has fortunately escaped without becoming "glamorous," but still retains that honest-to-goodness charm which accounts to a large extent for her rapid climb to success as an entertainment favorite of the ice and screen. In quick, flowing rhythm she interpreted modern dance tunes on her flashing "silver" skates, changing her pace to the slow even grace of a bird on wing for the dreamy melody of the Strauss waltzes and other classical numbers.

"Song of Allegiance"

Loveliest of the smiling skater's solos from an artistic standpoint was her interpretation of Liszt's "Liebestraum," although perhaps most popular by measure of prolonged applause was the snappy patriotic dance to the "Song of Allegiance," in which she sparkled under the spotlight in a red, white and blue sequin costume.

A Russian Polvetzian dance from the Opera Prince Igor and Tales From the Vienna Woods were other numbers by Miss Henie calling for distinctly different interpretations. For the finale, "Toyland," the blond star made her entrance as "The Dancing Doll" in a cellophane box carried on the shoulders of the "tin soldiers." To this part Miss Henie's dainty, doll-like beauty was well suited, and her execution of the skating-dance in mechanical fashion delighted the audience.

Comedy Stars

Jackson and Sisk won repeated applause with their amusing capers. Mlle. Margot, with Ted Harper and Larry Jackson, performed some difficult figures in first-class professional style, and the Seiler Brothers, clever comedy dancers—not on skates—furnished a highly original type of entertainment. And there was some breath-taking barrel jumping by 11 gentlemen of the company.

The Hollywood Ice Revue continues through Sunday, and it was announced that 1500 top balcony seats for all performances will go on sale at the box office today.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jacob Ruppert criticizes Yankee holdouts, especially Lou Gehrig and Lefty Gomez.

Three Years Ago

Macdonald Smith with 275 wins $6,500 Glendale (Calif.) open golf.

Patty Berg Wins Two

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Patty Berg breezed through two matches yesterday to reach the Miami Biltmore women's golf semi-finals, but there she must contend with a new threat to her winter circuit supremacy—young Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta. Miss Kirby, southern women's champion, fired a six-under-par 76 in ousting co-medalist Marion Miley of Fort Pierce, Fla., 3 and 1, yesterday morning, then calmly disposed of Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago, 6 and 4, in the afternoon. The Minneapolis girl, meanwhile, turned back Sally Guth of Webster Grove, Mo., 2 and 1, and Marian McDougall of Portland, Ore., 5 and 4.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	5	0	0	44	4	10
Queen's	5	0	1	30	16	10
Toronto	4	1	1	29	18	9
Harvard	2	0	1	8	9	4
Dartmouth	2	0	3	19	29	4
Princeton	2	0	4	17	26	4
Montreal	1	0	6	19	41	2
Yale	0	1	5	15	28	0

Result Feb. 2

Queen's 4, Toronto 3.

Young Giants in Line

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Two rookie pitchers from Richmond of the Piedmont League, Bill Benne and Bill Yarewick, sent in their signed 1938 contracts to the New York Giants yesterday. Benne, a righthander, won nine and lost 15 last season for Richmond; Yarewick, a southpaw, won five and lost five.

Indians Release Brown

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians Baseball Club yesterday announced the outright release of Lloyd Brown, veteran left-handed pitcher. Brown is a 10-year man and cannot be sold by the club, but may make his own deal as a free agent.

Big Six Basketball

Kansas 46, Nebraska 33.

Answer Expected This Afternoon

Sometime late today an answer is expected whether the Hollywood Ice Revue, featuring Sonja Henie, will stay in Boston for an extra performance, Monday night, or not.

The Boston Garden management and the visiting Chicago and Detroit interests, hope to get together this afternoon. If the show plays Monday, tickets will go on sale immediately.

College Hockey Resumes Action At Arena Tonight

Line-up at Arena Tonight

Northeastern		Brown
Byrne, lw		rw, Davis
Ganong, c		c, Hicks
McCarthy, rw		lw, Fagan
Griffin, ld		rd, Eccleston
Sessler, rd		ld, Welch
Krystan, g		g, Curtis

Northeastern spares: Fielding, Johnson, Metheral, Lennon, Bracken, Eckert, Milner; Brown spares: Thayer, Carter, Wood, Atwell, Nelson, Newton, Creasy, Riley, Martin.

Coming right out of examination class rooms the hockey teams of Northeastern and Boston College will give local fans their first collegiate hockey in many weeks by staging a double-header at the Boston Arena tonight. Northeastern meets Brown, while the Eagles entertain St. Anselm.

Neither of the Boston teams have had time for practice games, but their respective coaches promise that the games will be closely contested tonight.

Northeastern will start the same line-up that has carried them through most of their games thus far, Johnny Byrne, current scoring ace, will be on the first line with Curt Ganong of Arlington at center and Alan McCarthy of Waltham taking care of the other wing.

On defense Coach Herb Gallagher will start Gerry Griffin of Medford and Howie Sessler of Arlington. Capt. Karol "King" Krystan will be in goal.

Northeastern met Brown at Providence earlier in the season, with the Bruins winning by a 9-to-7 score.

Both Boston College and St. Anselm have had an up-and-down season, but will enter the game fairly well matched.

Riggs Is Extended By Miami Veteran

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Young Bobby Riggs of Chicago ran into unexpected opposition in the third round of the Surf Club tennis tournament yesterday, and had to use up his entire bag of tricks to subdue Carroll Turner, Miami veteran, 8—6, 7—5.

Turner, former Florida champion, caught Riggs by surprise with his overhead smashes and burning-fast services. The top-seeded Chicago youth found his usual fast game wouldn't cope with Turner's tricky spinners and had to resort to his always effective chop shots to draw the Floridian out of position.

Bitsy Grant of Atlanta, top-seeded in the opposite bracket and favored to meet Riggs in the final, took advantage of the crowded program and received quick assent to his request for postponement of his match with Vernon Marcum of Lakeland, Fla. Grant said he believed he needed a day's rest before continuing.

George Pero of Miami provided the day's upset by eliminating sixth-seeded Martin Buxby, a fellow townsman, in a 6—3, 11—9 thriller. Buxby's defeat and defaults by Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., and Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., reduced the ranks of seeded players and increased the probability of a Riggs-Grant final.

The most exciting play of the day was the second set of Gardnar Mulloy's 6—0, 15—13 triumph over Dr. Eugene McCauliff of New York. Each won his own service until the twenty-sixth when Mulloy finally broke through.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., defeated Leonard Clark of New York, 6—0, 6—4, in the second round and Bill Hardie of Miami, 6—2, 6—3, in the third.

Third-seeded Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., eliminated Dick McKee of Miami Beach, 6—2, 6—0.

Around The Hub

Welker Cochran, challenger from San Francisco, rallied at the Twentieth Century rooms yesterday to take the lead in his match with Jake Schaefer for the world 18.2 balkline billiards championship. As the match continued today, the Californian had an aggregate of 1800 to the champion's 1793. Cochran established the high run of the match with a 296 in the fifth block.

The official American League 1938 schedule reveals that the Red Sox open at Fenway Park on April 18, entertaining the world champion Yankees. The following day, a local holiday, they play two games with the same club. The Sox close their season at Fenway Oct. 2, also with the Yankees.

The Philadelphia Athletics are scheduled here for a July 4 doubleheader. The annual All-Star game this season will be played at Cincinnati, July 6.

Russ Allen, captain of Harvard's 1937 varsity football team and a veteran defenseman on the hockey sextet, has been forced to give up athletic competition for the remainder of the year because of a leg injury. The loss of the Greenfield, Mass., boy is a serious one in Coach Joe Stubbs' campaign in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League.

The Harvard varsity sextet returns to action at the Boston Arena Saturday night, meeting the fast St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York. The visitors defeated the Crimson skaters, 6 to 3, in a game at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, Dec. 29.

The St. Nicholas team is composed of former college stars, mostly from New England and New York State. Fred Moseley, captain of the 1936 Crimson team and one of the best forwards ever developed at Cambridge, centers the first line on the St. Nicholas club.

With the matching of Northeastern and New Hampshire for one of the relay races on the Millrose Games program in New York on Saturday, the officials may be setting the stage for one of the best anchor battles of the night. Frank Mascianica, sophomore star from Everett, will do the final baton-carrying for the Huskies, and George Quinn, the New England intercollegiate half-mile titlist, is ready to carry the mail for New Hampshire.

Quinn startled the Prout Games gathering last week by coming in ahead of Dick Gill of Boston College in the Memorial 600, while Mascianica ran a 1m. 15.6 race over that distance a week ago. The Northeastern sophomore is expected to enter the feature events later in the season, but right now is concentrating on the relay.

The Wellesley (Mass.) High School Rifle Club has been granted a charter by the National Rifle Association, the United States governing body of rifle shooting, according to an announcement made today at the headquarters of the association in Washington. The club has a charter membership of 33.

Arthur Wedgeworth and Joe Stein are nicely situated in the indoor golf school at Jordan Marsh. These two teachers are busily correcting faulty swings and helping to cut corners for the summer golfers. Wedgeworth is here from the Merrimac Valley and Stein has his Sandy Burr following.

Intercollegiate Golf Dates

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Paul Leslie of Louisiana State, president, and Paul B. Jamison, Jr., of Yale, secretary-treasurer of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, today announced that the 1938 championships will be held at the Louisville (Ky.) Country Club, June 27 to July 2. Last year's individual championship was won by Fred Haas, Jr., of Louisiana State, while the team title went to Princeton.

Brookline Curlers Lose

QUEBEC, Que., Feb. 3 (CP)—C. Judge's Country Club curling rink from Brookline, Mass., was defeated 11-8 yesterday by Maj. R. B. Whyte's Quebec City four in the first round of competition for the Rock City Cup. F. E. Rice, J. W. Spring and R. Norton teamed with the losing skip.

I. I. I. H. League

Queen's 4, Toronto 3.

Guests at Writers' Annual Banquet

By a Staff Photographer

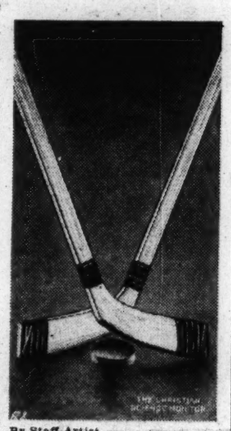
Jim Turner, Boston Bees, and Joe Vosmik, Red Sox

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

College Hockey Expanding

For some 30 years ice hockey has been one of the most popular of the college winter sports among some of the leading colleges in the eastern part of the United States. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, and a number of other colleges have varsity teams, and the first four make up the Quadrangular Hockey League. They are also members of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, which has, in addition, four Canadian colleges in its membership. Of late years the game has become quite popular among the Southern California colleges, which have a league of their own. Two of the colleges in the Big Ten Conference—Michigan and Minnesota—have maintained varsity teams for intercollegiate competition for over 15 years. They have met ever since the early '20s in a series of games, and, while the Conference has not recognized the game as a real Big Ten championship, the winner has been given a sort of "mythical" title. Wisconsin was a competitor for a number of years, but dropped out in 1934.



By Staff Artist

Big Ten to Have More Teams

Announcement that Illinois and Chicago have organized varsity teams this winter and are scheduled to play games with Minnesota and Michigan promises to make ice hockey a more active sport in Big Ten circles than it has ever been. In addition to these two newcomers, it is expected that Wisconsin will come back into the field next year, with a possibility of other Big Ten colleges joining in. There are limitations to the playing of hockey which do not apply to other sports, and these have prevented a more rapid development of the game in many parts of the country, including the Big Ten Conference. But, with increased skating facilities provided by the erection of indoor rinks, there is every reason to expect that more and more colleges will take up the game. In the past the Big Ten has not recognized hockey because not more than three teams have ever taken part in the competition; but, with the number being enlarged to five, and possibly more, next winter, the Conference may vote to recognize the sport. If it does, we believe that hockey will prove to be as popular in that circuit as it has in New England, and eventually there will be teams representing every one of the 10 colleges which can provide the necessary facilities for playing the game.

May Solve Olympic Problem

Due to the unsatisfactory situation regarding amateur hockey in the United States and the fact that America may not be represented in the next Olympic Games, it is to be hoped that the game will have a continued growth in college circles as it may well solve the amateur situation. The winter games of the Olympics are naturally held in winter when the colleges are open, so that it is quite impossible for a college team to take part in them; but, if the best of the college hockey players who have graduated were assembled into a squad and drilled by an able coach, there is no reason why they would not be able to represent Uncle Sam. Boston has a team known as the Boston Olympics composed largely of former New England college players. This team furnished the nucleus of the United States Olympic team of 1936, and made a fine showing. Today, it is the amateur championship team of the United States. But there is a pressing need for more ex-college players in all parts of the country who will continue to play amateur hockey for a few years after graduating, thus increasing the number and quality of players who will be available for American Olympic teams.

From Coast to Coast

While it will undoubtedly be several years before ice hockey is taken up by some colleges, the game is such a popular one that the time will undoubtedly come when it will be played by a majority of them. Its great popularity in sections where it has been played is gradually spreading to all parts of the country, and, except in places where the ice necessary for the playing of the game cannot be maintained, college games are sure to become a part of intercollegiate competition. We shall be surprised if the day does not come when college hockey teams from the different sections of the country will engage in intersectional matches as is now being done in football, baseball, basketball and other sports. This, in turn, will naturally result in better amateur hockey in all sections of the country, the same as has been the case in other sports since intersectional play became so common.

Fast Dash Men Enter Unicorn Meet Next Week

The field in the Maj. Frank H. Briggs' 50-yard dash at the B. A. A. Games in the Boston Garden on Saturday evening, Feb. 12, will be the classiest that has ever faced a starter's gun in the Unicorn's history. Yesterday Ben Johnson, Columbia University's contribution to the sprints, sent along his signed blank. "Blazing Ben" is the 1937 Indoor I. C. A. A. A. A. 60-yard champion, with a time of 6.3s., and in the outdoor title events last year he copped first place in the 100 yards in 9.8s., as well as running away with the 220 yards in 21.2s. Last year at the B. A. A. Games, Johnson finished second to Sam Stoller of Michigan.

Making his first Boston indoor appearance this year will be another great sprinter, Perrin Walker, giant Georgia Tech sprinter, who last July at the National A. A. U. championships in Milwaukee won the 100-meter championship in 10.7s., defeating among others Ben Johnson. Later in the season at the Pan-American Games in Dallas, Texas, Walker had to read Johnson's number from the rear. Marty Glickman of Syracuse also will compete in the 50-yard dash.

Lou Burns, Manhattan College star performer, and winner of the Henry G. Lapham 1000-yard run last year in 2:17.6 will defend his laurels in the coming games. Burns is the present indoor and outdoor Intercollegiate one-mile champion, with a 4:20.5 performance in the former, and a victory in 4:16 on the cinders last May. Charlie Beetham, former N. C. A. A. half-mile titleholder, and Joe Funston of Philadelphia, with a record of 2:13.8, have already signed for the 1000 yards and this field will be added to later on.

Glenn Cunningham, representing the New York Club Exchange A. A., will go after a second leg of the Hunter Mile trophy. He will have Archie San Romani among his opponents.

Al Threadgill of Temple University, winner of the high jump last year, has entered, making four of last year's winners to return, Cunningham, Burns and Don Lash, Indiana distance runner, who won the Billings two-mile affair.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Brown 77, Northeastern 52.
Colgate 45, Middlebury 23.
Yale 49, Columbia 38.

Swimming

Yale 49, Rutgers 27.

Frew Purchased

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 3 (AP)—Gus Patrick, manager of the Vancouver Lions of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, announces the purchase of Irving Frew, defenceman, from Springfield (Mass.) of the International-American Hockey League. Frew formerly played with the Montreal Maroons.

Turner, Vosmik Make 'Hit' At Annual Writers' Banquet

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To those who follow big league baseball from January to December, the hit of last night's second annual writers' dinner at the Parker House crashed from the combined bats of Joe Vosmik and Jim Turner.

There was entertainment of various descriptions for the 400 fans and guests—singing, dancing, baseball movies, speaking celebrities and laughs from seven o'clock until well after midnight. But the real scoring punch of the show, delivered near the close of the banquet, belongs to a pair of ball players whose experience in after-dinner speeches is very limited.

Promises to Hustle

After a brief introduction by Billy Evans, general manager of the Red Sox farm system, who was the discoverer of Vosmik while an official with the Cleveland club, the new Fenway outfielder was loudly applauded when he said: "Not being a talented speaker I shall be brief, but there is just one thought I would like to leave with you all. I would rather be a .250 hitter at Fenway Park and help the Red Sox win, than hit .350 and be of little value to the team! And when I put on a uniform and go out on that ball field, I want you to know that I'll be hustling every minute!"

Turner, the guest of honor, received the Boston most valuable player plaque with a broad smile, as a graduating student might accept his college diploma, but his quiet talk left an impression with the capacity gathering that was equal to that of Vosmik.

Jim Thanks Writers

"Before coming here," began the serious-faced right-hander of the Bees and the National League's most effective pitcher in 1937, "I had often heard of the fair treatment offered ball players by you fans and the Boston teams. But until last year, and particularly since the close of the 1937 race, I did not understand why this city had such a reputation.

"Receiving this most valuable player award is the most pleasant experience of my baseball life, and I sincerely thank the Boston writers for so honoring me. I am further grateful to President Bob Quinn of the Bees for giving me an opportunity to play big league ball at this late date in my career and hope that I can spend the rest of my days in this city."

This second annual banquet was a success beyond words. Many fans were turned away at the door of the dinner hall because of insufficient seating space. Some 360-odd fans paid, almost double the number attending the first dinner last winter.

Perhaps the most distinguished guest was Ford Frick, president of the National League, who said he was attending his tenth banquet on successive nights. He voiced amazement at the growth of interest in this writers' affair.

Bill Cunningham, local sports columnist, was at his best as toastmaster. Joe Cashman, head of the Boston chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, again acted as chairman. He presented the Nick Flatley plaque to Turner and reminded the guests that the award would be made annually.

Other speakers at the head table were: President Bob Quinn, Manager Casey Stengel and Secretary John Quinn of the Bees: Owner Tom Yawkey, Manager Joe Cronin, General Manager Eddie Collins and Billy Evans of the Red Sox, and Charley Gilman, noted humorist, who did a grand job of "ribbing" the officials and players.

Bump Hadley, the Yankee pitcher, was in charge of the American League's newest motion picture, "Batter Up." Benny Drohan, an old favorite, was in charge of entertainment and also did a grand job.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Greasy Neale is getting his winter tan knocking golf balls around at Lake Worth, Fla. . . . Before tackling the alumni meetings down east . . . Allen Tolmich, Wayne U.'s hurdler-sprinter, is eying a coaching job in Detroit . . . Which would mean bye-bye 1940 Olympics for Mr. Tolmich . . . Looks like old home week for Columbus on the Cardinals' new roster . . . The "Gas House Gang" is trying out four pitchers, three infielders and outfielder "Socko" Slaughter from the American Association champs this spring.

Oklahoma's kid basketball team has averaged better than 50 points per start this season . . . Oakmont Country Club is getting its face lifted for this year's national amateur . . . Because the pros had so much trouble there in the '35 open . . . Rip Sewell, Pirates' new flinger, is assistant police chief down at Plant City, Fla. . . . Nap Lajoie is spending most of his time shooting golf just south of Palm Beach.

Lots of basketball coaches tearing their hair about the zone defense this year . . . Getting as bad as the row over five-man football defense . . . Notre Dame's George Keoghan says he'd rather not schedule teams using it . . . Frankie Parker may decide not to defend the national indoor tennis title this year . . . Bill Brandt's new National League Green Book tells you Dizzy Dean has the percentage edge over every club in the National League. Carl Hubbell is in the red only against Brooklyn, and Van Mungo is on the short end against the Boston Bees and Giants in their big league careers.

'S-funny, but Montreal fans are giving hockey (their No. 1 sport) the cold shoulder . . . and packing 'em in for those wrestling acts . . . The football coaches' society had a moaning session today when word got around that Bill de Correvont was heading for Northwestern.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	14	6	11	53	51	34
Philadelphia	16	1	13	87	68	33
New Haven	8	4	20	58	81	20
Springfield	7	5	17	62	82	19

Western Division

Cleveland	16	6	8	70	69	38
Pittsburgh	14	6	9	60	61	34
Syracuse	14	4	11	91	75	32

Results Feb. 2

Cleveland 5, New Haven 4.
Pittsburgh 2, Springfield 0.
Syracuse 1, Providence 1 (overtime).

Willson Is Out

MONTREAL, Feb. 3 (AP)—Don Willson, rookie pivot man with Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, will be on the sidelines for three weeks with a fractured wrist. Willson received the injury during the game against Toronto, Tuesday.

Vines Widens Tennis Lead

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines increased his lead over Fred Perry to 8-5 on their exhibition tennis tour by winning last night, 6—4, 6—3.

Brooklyn Signs Cuyler

HARRISVILLE, Mich., Feb. 3 (AP)—Hazen "Kiki" Cuyler announced today at his home here that he had accepted a contract as a utility outfielder with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Yale Five Scores Eastern Upset By Beating Columbia

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	4	0	191	145	1.000
Cornell	4	1	202	206	.800
Harvard	2	1	113	103	.667
Columbia	2	2	157	151	.500
Pennsylvania	1	3	145	156	.250
Princeton	1	3	127	131	.250
Yale	1	5	206	249	.167

Result Feb. 2

Yale 49, Columbia 38.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Yale's basketball team may not be going anywhere, but it is getting a reputation of no mean proportions.

The Blue followed a surprise victory over Army recently by whipping Columbia, an Eastern Intercollegiate League foe, last night, 49 to 38, at New Haven. The triumph over Army, which is not a league team, ended a Cadet winning streak of six straight, and the victory over Columbia dropped the Lions from their tie for third place in the league with Harvard into fourth position.

It was Yale's first triumph in six league starts and the Blue made the most of it, winning after a hard uphill battle. Columbia, rusty after a spell of inactivity, was in front until midway through the final period, when Retano, a guard, was removed on personal fouls. The Blue steamed ahead from then on with Norton, the center, leading the attack.

It was the only league game of the night. Dartmouth, the pace setter, will seek its fifth victory in as many starts against Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Saturday night.

There was no action in the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference, but plenty elsewhere. Long Island University's Blackbirds shaded Washington and Lee, 35 to 32, in one game of a Madison Square Garden double-header, before 10,000 fans. It was L. I. U.'s eighth straight victory and its second in two games with the Generals. In the second game, City College took a close one from Manhattan, 33 to 30. Georgetown lost the third game of its New York State invasion to Army, 50 to 30, in the afternoon.

Official American League Baseball Schedule, 1938

Heavy Black Figures Denote Saturdays, Italics Denote Sundays, Brackets Denote Holidays

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON	ABROAD
CHICAGO		Apr. 22, **23**, *24* June 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 23, **24**, *25*, 26	Apr. 28, 29 July 5, **9**, *10* Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. **10**, *11*, 12	May 13, **14**, *15* May (30, 30) Aug. 19, **20**, *21* Sept. 27, 28, 29	May 6, **7** June 1, 2, 3 July 15, **16**, *17* Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	May 3, 4, 5 June 4, 5, 6 July 12, 13, 14 Aug. 24, 29	May 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, **23**, *24* Aug. 23, 24	May 11, 12 June 10, **11**, *12* July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 25, 26, **27**	Decoration Day at Cleveland
ST. LOUIS	April **30**, May *1* July (4, 4) Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 30, Oct. **1**, *2*		May 13, **14**, *15* May (30, 30) Aug. 19, **20**, *21* Sept. 27, 28, 29	Apr. 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 19, 17, 18 Sept. **10**, *11*	May 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 12, 13, **14** Aug. 23, 24	May 11, 12 June 10, **11**, *12* July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 25, 26, **27**	May 3, 4, 5 June 4, 5, 6 July 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28, 29	May 6, **7** June 1, 2, 3 July 15, **16**, *17* Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	Decoration Day at Detroit July 4th at Chicago
DETROIT	April 19, 20, 21 May 27, **28**, *29* Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. **3**, *4*	Apr. 25, 26, 27 July 1, **2**, *3* Aug. 12, **13**, *14* Sept. (5, 6)		Apr. **30**, May *1*, *2* June 25, 29, 30 Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 30, Oct. **1**, *2*	May 11, 12 June 10, **11**, *12* July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 25, 26, **27**	May 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, **23**, *24* Aug. 23, 24	May 6, **7** June 1, 2, 3 July 15, **16**, *17* Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	May 3, 4, 5 June 4, 5, 6 July 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28, 29	Labor Day at St. Louis
CLEVELAND	Apr. 25, 26, 27 July 1, **2**, *3* Aug. 12, **13**, *14* Sept. (5, 6)	Apr. 26, 29 May 27, **28**, *29* Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. **3**, *4*	Apr. 22, **23**, *24* July (4, 4) Sept. 6, 7 Sept. 22, 23, **24**, *25*		May 3, 4, 5 June 4, 5, 6 July 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28, 29	May 6, 7 June 1, 2, 3 July 15, **16**, *17* Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	May 11, 12 June 10, **11**, *12* July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 25, 26, **27**	May 8, 9, 10 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, **23**, *24* Aug. 23, 24	July 4th at Detroit Labor Day at Chicago
WASHINGTON	May 22, 23, 24 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 5, **6**, *7* Sept. 13, 14	May 29, 30 June 24, **25**, *26* Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 15, 16, **17**	May 16, 17, 18 June 17, **18**, *19* July 26, 27, 28 Sept. *18*, 19	May 19, 20, **21** June 14, 15, 16 July 29, **30**, *31* Sept. 20, 21		Apr. 28, 29 May (30, 30), 31 July 3 Sept. 2, **3** Sept. 23, **24**, *25*	Apr. 22, **23**, *24* July 1, 2 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 4 Sept. 27, 28	May 13, **14**, *15* June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 19, **20**, *21* Sept. 29, 30	Decoration Day at Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA	May 25, 26 June 24, **25**, *26* Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 15, 16, **17**	May 22, 23, 24 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 5, **6**, *7* Sept. 13, 14	May 19, 20, **21** June 14, 15, 16 July 29, **30**, *31* Sept. 20, 21	May 16, 17, 18 June 17, **18**, *19* July 26, 27, 28 Sept. *18*, 19	Apr. 18, 19, 20 July 6, **9**, *10*, 11 Sept. 4, 5 Oct. **1**, *2*		May 13, **14**, *15* June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 12, **13**, *14* Sept. (5, 6)	Apr. **30**, May *1*, *2* July (4, 4) Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 9, **10**, *11*	July 4th at Boston Labor Day at New York
NEW YORK	May 20, **21** June 14, 15, 16 July 29, **30**, *31* Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 17, 18, 19 June 17, **18**, *19* July 26, 27, 28 Sept. *18*, 19	May 25, 26 June 24, **25**, *26* Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 15, 16, **17**	May 22, 23, 24 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 5, **6**, *7* Sept. 13, 14	Apr. **30**, May *1*, *2* July (4, 4) Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 9, **10**, *11*	Apr. 25, 26, 27 May **28**, *29* Aug. 9, 10, **11**, *12* Sept. 29, 30		Apr. 18, (19, 19), 21 July 5, **6**, *10* Sept. 7, 8 Oct. 1, 2	April 19th at Boston July 4th at Washington
BOSTON	May 17, 18, 19 June 17, **18**, *19* July 26, 27, 28 Sept. *18*, 19	May 20, 21 June 14, 15, 16 July 29, **30**, *31* Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 22, 23, 24 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 5, **6**, *7* Sept. 13, 14	May 25, 26 June 24, **25**, *26* Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 15, 16, **17**	Apr. 25, 26, 27 May **28**, *29* Aug. 13, **14**, *15* Sept. (5, 6), 6	Apr. 22, **23**, *24* July 1, 2 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 4, Sept. 27, 28	Apr. 28, 29 May (30, 30), 31 July 3 Sept. 2, **3** Sept. **24**, *25*, 26		Decoration Day at New York Labor Day at Washington
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day July 4th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays April 19th July 4th	

ALL-STAR GAME AT CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1938

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30
Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes Present T. S. Eliot's Play 2 WKS. ONLY
MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL
With the Original London Company
Evgs., 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Robert Young—James Stewart
"NAVY BLUE AND GOLD"
Judy Garland—Mickey Rooney
"THOROUGHBREDS DON'T CRY"
Above program continuous from 10 A. M. Saturday for the children.

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
GRETA GARBO — CHARLES BOYER in CONQUEST
EDWARD ARNOLD—SHIRLEY ROSS in Blossoms of Broadway

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

"The funniest show of the year." —LIFE.
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
46 St. W. of B'way. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Balc. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $3.30 and $4.40 Mail Orders Filled Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs. & Sat. No Perf. Mondays
17TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Lac. 4-4377. Evgs. 8:40
Seats Now for Lincoln's & Washington's B'days

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,100,000
Previous day 583,910
1938 volume to date 25,420,511
1937 volume to date 65,913,416

Market Is Lower Following Drop In Telephone Stock

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Stock market leaders toppled 1 to more than 5 points in today's market.

Occasional attempts were made at rallies, but these generally failed to follow through and losers were not far above lowest levels near the final hour.

While volume was much larger than yesterday, the ticker tape was seldom pressed and slow intervals were frequent. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

Further weakness of American Telephone unsettled sentiment in the early proceedings. This issue was about 12 minutes late in opening because of wide gaps between bids and offers. Its initial appearance was on a block of 1,500 shares, off 2¾ at a new low since 1935. It eventually was down more than 7 before receiving some support.

Numerous Declines

Prominent declines included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Douglas Aircraft, J. I. Case, Homestake, Dome, Union Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber and Allis Chalmers.

Rails and utilities were a bit more resistant than other groups.

There was little news to account for the downfall of "Telephone." Even sources close to the company were seemingly mystified at the relapse. Wall Street observers, though, said there was some estate and trust fund selling of the stock, fears a forthcoming Federal Communications Commission report may not be so pleasing for the corporation, possibility of more rate cuts, talk of a lowered dividend and recent financial statements of subsidiaries revealing a sag in earnings. At the same time the New York subsidiary reported a modest January gain in stations.

Bonds Decline

The bond market took its cue from the stock market today and leading issues tumbled 1 to more than 3 points.

In dealings that were considerably brisker than Wednesday's session, losers included American & Foreign Power 5s, N. Y. Central convertible 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 6s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and Studebaker 6s.

American Telephone loans, despite weakness of the company's shares, held to a small fractional range. U. S. Governments were narrowly mixed and foreign loans lower.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—A few active issues suffered wide declines in the curb market today but many others showed only narrow declines or held about unchanged.

Aluminum Co. of America was down over 4 points near the final hour and others off 1 to 2 included American Gas & Electric, Newmont Mining, Lake Shore Mines and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Only a shade behind, or holding even, were Arkansas Natural Gas "A," Creole, Cities Service, International Petroleum, McWilliams Dredging, Pantepec, Northern States Power "A," Niagara Hudson Power, Teck-Hughes, Wright Hargreaves and Columbia Oil & Gasoline.

Exchange Rates Up Against the Dollar

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Leading European currencies reversed yesterday's trend and moved forward over a wide front in terms of the dollar today.

The pound gained ⅝ of a cent and the French franc .00⅝ of a cent. The guilder was up .02 of a cent, the Swiss franc .01½ of a cent and the belca .00½ of a cent.

The dollar in London lost ⅛ of a cent at 5.00¼, while in Paris the American unit was unchanged at the equivalent of 3.273 cents to the franc.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hlds of Record
Cent Ill P S $6 pf	$1	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 19
Do 6% pf	$1	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 19
Cushmans Sons, Inc. 7% pf	$1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
United Print & Pub cum pf	$1	..	Feb. 24	Feb. 14
Final				
Woolworth (F W) & Co. Ltd, A D R ord (registered 4l 3-10c		..	Feb. 8	Jan. 14
Initial				
York Knitting Mills, Ltd, 7% 1 pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 12
Do 7% 2pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 12
Interim				
Burma Corp	6 annas	..	.....	.....
Compressed Indus Gases	25c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Shell Trans & Trad Ltd (Am shrs)	7½c	..	Feb. 17	Feb. 10
Irregular				
Alum Goods Mfg	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Columbia Broadcast System, Inc, A	40c	..	Mar. 11	Feb. 25
Do B	40c	..	Mar. 11	Feb. 25
Reduced				
Compressed Indus Gases, Inc	25c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Timken Roll Bear	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Regular				
Alum. Ltd. pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Atlas Corp pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Bigelow Sanford Carpet pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Bristol-Myers Co	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Buff Niag & East Pow 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Apr. 15
Do pf	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Det Gas & Mfg pf	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Emp Cap Corp. A	10c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Emsco Der'k&Eq	25c	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 10
Fed Lt&Trac pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Fuller Br Co. A	12½c	Q	Feb. 27	Feb. 17
Gen Am Corp	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
GrissC&So 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Mart-C Co conv pf	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
H Walker Goods&W	$1	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do pf	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Homestake Min	37½c	M	Feb. 25	Feb. 19
Lunkenheimer Co	37½c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 21
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Met Tex Corp pf	$1½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Mid W Life I Co	$2.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Mullins Mfg C pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 11
Nassau County Tr Co (Mineola, N Y)	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Nat Cradt Co, Cl A	1¾c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Northeastern Water & El. $4 pf	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Ohio Pr Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 2
Ohio P S, 7% pf	$8 1-3c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
do ⅞ pf	$6c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
do 5½ pf	41 2-3c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Purity Bakeries	15c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Sheaffer Pen Co	$1	..	Feb. 14	Feb. 10
Sears&Co 1pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
do 2d pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
United Print & Pub Inc, Del. cum pf	$1	..	Mar 25	Feb. 14
Whiteman, Wm, Co, Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36½	36½	36½	..
52	41	Acme Steel (4)	3	36	36	36	—6
10⅝	8½	Adams Exp (.60g)	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
23	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
1¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
58¼	46¼	Air Reduction (1a)	19	47	45½	46¼	—2½
1¼	1	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	35	12¾	12¼	12½	— ⅜
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17⅜	12½	Allen pf xw	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan 25
17⅞	11¼	Allen pf $30 ww	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
17¼	13¼	Allen pf $40 ww	4	12¾	12¼	12½	Jan 25
17¼	13⅜	Allen pr pf	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
21¾	15½	Allen Stl	6	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	Allen Indust (1)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
176½	154½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	6	160	158¼	157	—6
9⅝	8½	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 26
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	6	12¼	11⅞	11¾	— ¾
9⅝	6½	Allied Stores	26	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
53½	48½	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
51⅞	39¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	38	40½	38	38½	—3½
15½	11⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	12⅝	12	12⅜	Feb 1
3⅝	2½	Amal Leather	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	— ⅛
24	22	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
68½	57	Amerada (2)	5	60¼	57	57	—7
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 1
15⅞	11	Am Bank Note (¾e)	5	12	11¾	11⅞	—1⅛
42½	30⅞	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	5	31⅞	31½	31½	—1⅞
82½	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	78½	76	77	—1⅞
164	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	163¼	163½	Feb 1
27½	20½	Am Car & Pdy (¾g)	19	20½	19½	19½	—2
86	38¼	Am Car & Pdy pf (4g)	1	37	37	37	—1½
17⅝	12½	Am Ch &Cable (1½g)	28	13⅝	12½	12½	—1¼
100½	97	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Feb 2
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	—1⅝
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 2
13¾	11½	Am Coml Alchi (½g)	6	11½	11½	11¼	— ⅜
16¾	13¾	Am Crys Sug (1½e)	4	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6½	6½	Am European	1	5	5	5	—1½
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
19	14	Am & For P $6 pf	3	12	12	12	—2½
24	16⅜	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 2
11½	7⅜	Am & For P 2 pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	—1¼
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
4⅜	1	Am Hide & Leather	8	3¼	3	3¼	..
26	21	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	—1
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¾
2	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	3	16	15½	15½	..
7⅞	5¾	Am International	4	6	6	6	..
23¼	17	Am Locomotive	18	17¾	16½	17¼	—1
74½	59	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	59	59	59	Feb 2
14½	12½	Am M&Pdy (.20e)	6	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38¾	29¼	Am Metal (3g)	14	30⅞	29½	29½	—2¼
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7⅛	4¾	Am Power & Light	72	4⅞	4	4¼	— ⅜
40½	28⅛	Am P&L $6 pf	5	27	27	27	—2½
33	22¾	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	1	22	22	22	—2½
13⅞	11½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	50	12	11⅞	11¾	— ⅜
28⅞	17⅜	Am Roll Mill	36	18¼	17½	17¾	— ¾
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	70	68½	68½	—2½
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	12	18½	18	18	..
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
56¾	44½	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	*77	46¾	45¼	45¾	—2½
131	124	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124	124	124	..
51½	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	Jan 28
34¾	23½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	40	24⅝	22⅝	23	—3
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	3	9½	9½	9½	— ½
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb 1
112	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	111	111	111	—1
18⅜	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
149¾	137⅜	Am Tel & Tel (9)	129	135	133½	130⅝	—7½
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	65	65	65	— ½
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	66	64¾	65¼	—1¼
139⅛	138⅜	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	139	139	— ¼
7⅞	5½	Am Type Founders	6	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
13½	8⅝	Am Wat Wks	35	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅝	6	Am Woolen	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	10	28⅛	27½	28	— ½
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	15	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 7
36¾	28½	Anaconda (1¾g)	190	29⅝	28⅛	28⅜	—1⅝
50	38	Anacon W&C	1	37	37	37	—1
18	15¼	Anchor Hock (.60a)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	28	28	28	Feb 1
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Feb 1
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	32	5¾	5½	5⅝	..
72	58	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Jan 29
94½	90	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstr'g Cork (¾e)	13	31½	30½	30½	—1⅛
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 2
5¼	3¼	Artkoom	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	16	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
69	67	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Jan 28
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	34	Associatesy Inv (3a)	1	34	34	34	Feb 1
42	32¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	24	33¾	32⅜	33	—1⅛
72	62½	Atchison pf (5)	5	62½	61½	61½	—2
27⅜	20⅜	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	7	21	20¼	21	— ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Atl Gulf & W In	4	6	5⅝	6	Feb 1
14½	9½	Atl G & W In pf	3	10½	9½	9½	..
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	20	20⅝	20½	20¼	— ⅜
107	104¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	106¼	106¼	106¼	Fe
9⅞	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	14	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
43	39¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	40⅛	39½	39½	—1
48	42½	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	1	43	43	43	Feb 2
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	6	5½	5½	— ½
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	3	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
3½	2⅝	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	..
4⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	12	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
9¾	7⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	12	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	29	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 24
18	14½	Barber Co (1g)	11	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
10½	7	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 2
16⅛	13	Barnsdall (1)	15	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	— ⅝
13⅝	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12	12	12	Feb 1
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	16	16	16	— ¼
96½	93½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	Jan 28
100	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 1
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	21	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
17¾	16⅜	Benef In Lin (2g)	4	17½	16⅞	16⅞	..
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
65⅞	53¼	Beth Steel	252	54⅛	51⅛	51⅝	—3¾
16½	14¾	Beth Steel 5% L. (1)	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	91¼	90	90	—2¾
28	21	Bigelow-San (3½g)	8	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
17⅞	14	Black & Decker (1)	12	14	13¼	13¼	—2
14	11⅛	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
35½	27¾	Boeing Air (.40g)	87	28	26⅜	26⅜	—2⅜
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	Feb 1
13⅞	12½	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12½	12½	12½	..
19⅝	17½	Borden (1.60)	2	17⅞	17½	17½	..
28½	22	Borg Warner (2a)	22	23¼	21¾	21¾	—1½
4¾	3⅝	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 31
22¾	17	Bower B Bear (¾e)	9	.65	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	25	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26½	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	22	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
30½	23	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	28	28	28	Feb 1
34	28½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	11	29	28	28	—1
3⅜	1¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 1
9¾	6¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	8⅝	Bkln-Man Tr	1	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
37	25¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	26⅜	26¾	26¾	Feb 2
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	16½	15½	15½	—1
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 17
16	7¾	Bruns-Balke (1g)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
26	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	9	16½	16	16	—1
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	11	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	—1¼
8½	7¼	Burlington Mills (1)	*11	7⅞	7¼	7¼	..
20¼	16¼	Burr Add Mach(.20e)	2	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
20⅞	19	Butler Bros of (1½)	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	79	3½	3	3	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Byers Co	5	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	3	17	16	16½	—1
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
		Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Ld	19	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet & H (1.10g)	15	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	10	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
19¼	13½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	39	16½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅞
8⅛	7	Canadian Pacific	17	7	6⅞	7	..
36	29	Cannon Mills (⅛e)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 1
6⅛	5⅝	Can Alm A (⅛g)	2	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (1.65g)	2	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
4½	3⅜	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
87	79	Case (J I) (6g)	1	83	81½	81½	—4⅜
58½	42½	Caterpil Trac (½g)	17	42	40	40¼	—2½
102¼	100½	Caterpil Tr pf (8)	1	101⅛	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	18	15½	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	19⅞	Celotex (1.20c)	2	19	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅜
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.36e)	1	27	27	27	Feb 3
4½	3¼	Cent Pdy	6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
11	9⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
8¼	6	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
5½	5	Cent Rfg M (.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	14	38	36¼	37½	—1½
8⅜	6	Certain-teed	13	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
30½	27½	Champ Pap&F (¼e)	*2	28	27	27	— ¾
13¼	7½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	—2
28½	22¼	Ches & Ohio (⅔e)	41	23½	21⅝	21⅝	—1½
89	89	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Feb 2
46½	39	Ches Corp (3a)	3	39½	38	38	—1½
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 3
3⅜	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Chi & N W	6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Chi & N W pf	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Ot West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Chi Ot West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 3
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1¼	1	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
3¾	2	Chi Pneu T	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
22½	20¼	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Feb 3
1⅞	⅞	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1	⅞	⅞	Feb 1
2½	1½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 3
3½	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	2½	2½	2½	..
12¾	9½	Chi Yellow Cab (¼e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 28
15⅜	12⅜	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	2	15	14⅜	15	..
5⅜	3⅜	Childs Co	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
62½	46⅝	Chrysler (10g)	235	62	58	58⅝	—3¾
13⅜	11½	City Ice & F (2)	10	13	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2¼	City Stores	6	3¼	2¾	3¼	Feb 2
24	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
93	90¼	Cleve Graph B (2.80g)	3	90½	90	90	— ½
26½	19¾	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	20½	20	20	— ¼
40⅜	33⅛	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	4	35	34	34	—1
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	12	14	14	14	..
125	113	Coca-Cola (3a)	10	115	112	112	—4½
89	88	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	88¼	88¼	88½	— ¾
13	8⅝	Colgate-Palm	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
95½	91½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	90	90	90	—1½
27⅜	21	Coll & Aik (5c)	4	21¼	20½	20½	—1½
20	15	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	15½	15	15	—1¾
22¼	17¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	2	18½	18	18	— ½
21¼	17½	Columb Br B (1.95g)	4	18	18	18	Feb 2
9⅝	7	Colum G&El (.65e)	88	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
79	70	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	71	71	71	Feb 2
18½	12	Colum Pict vtc (1)	10	12¼	11½	12	— ⅜
33	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	*1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Jan 31
76	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	84⅝	84	84	—1½
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4a)	16	33½	31¾	32	—2⅜
86	86	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	15	38⅞	37¾	37⅜	—1½
96	93	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96½	96½	+ ½
10	7⅞	Comi Solv (.60)	10	8	7¾	7⅝	— ⅜
2	1½	Comwith & Sou	49	1⅝

Business and Industry

Labor Leader, Industrialist, Economist Discuss Current Slump

Commerce and Finance

Service Sees No Near Term Rise In Business Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is becoming increasingly clear that basic business conditions do not justify the hope of sustained general improvement in corporate volumes and earnings for a considerable period ahead although business activity is up slightly from the excessively low levels reached in many industries around the year-end, according to Standard Statistics Company.

"Until recently," says the report, "hopes had persisted that the various Washington conferences would ultimately be productive of constructive measures to stimulate business confidence.

Obstacle to Co-operation

"The President's recent statement in opposition to wage reductions, although not unexpected, sets up a new and formidable obstacle to the development of a concerted program of co-operation between business and the government to revive business."

The Standard Statistics Company index of manufacturing activity for February is estimated at 75 (1926 equal 100) against 71.8 for January and 72.4 for December. A year ago in January the index was 100.5, so that current levels are from 25 to 30 per cent under those of a year earlier.

The drop in steel output is even more severe. A year ago the industry was operating at 81.4 per cent of capacity. Last month it was 29 per cent and the outlook for the current month is around 32 per cent.

In the automobile industry also comparisons with a year ago do not make pleasant reading. Nearly 400,000 cars were produced in January, 1937. Last month the total was around 250,000 and this month the forecast is 200,000, just half that of January, 1937.

Carloadings Drop

Carloadings continue around 15 per cent smaller than a year ago, as may be noted on the table.

Commodity prices in general fell off again last month, the index being 77.37 for January, against 78.17 in December, and 87.67 for January, 1937. The farm products price index is off even more sharply from a year earlier. Last month it was 71.61 compared with 93.34 in January, 1937.

Sales on the New York Stock Exchange last month were 4,000,000 shares below the December total, to the lowest figure since last August. Stock and bond prices both lost ground during the month.

Your Income Tax

This is the tenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Exemption Allowed Head of a Family

A head of a family is defined by income-tax regulations as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more persons who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation." The exemption allowed a head of a family is $2500. The phrase "in one household" may be interpreted as meaning the taxpayer's personal residence, an apartment, rooms in a boarding house, hotel, etc.

Under certain circumstances it is not necessary that the taxpayer and his dependents live under one roof during the entire taxable year in order that the taxpayer may be allowed the exemption. If the common home is maintained and the parent is away on business or a child is away at school or on a visit, the exemption is allowable. Moreover, if a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house, while he lives elsewhere, the exemption still applies. If, however, without necessity, the dependent makes his home elsewhere, the benefactor is not the head of a family.

The same rule is applicable to the term "living together" in the case of a husband and wife. If occasionally and temporarily the husband is away on business or the wife on a visit, the common home being maintained, the $2,500 exemption still applies. The unavoidable absence of husband or wife at a sanatorium does not preclude the exemption. But if the husband continuously makes his home at one place and the wife at another, they are not living together within the meaning of the revenue act.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended January 27 totaled 321, compared with 338 in the preceding period and 178 in the comparable 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

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Martin, Verity, Sprague Weigh Slump Causes and Remedies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Organized labor has the assurance of President Roosevelt that adequate resources of the Government will be utilized "to assume the social obligations which private industry is unable to meet," according to Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America. This assurance, Mr. Martin told a meeting of the Economic Club of New York at its 123rd dinner at the Astor Hotel here last night, was given to him by the President on February 1.

Mr. Martin, who heads one of the most powerful unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization group, was one of three speakers at the dinner, the others being George M. Verity, chairman of the board of the American Rolling Mill Company, and Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, of Harvard University, internationally known economist. The subject of the addresses was "the recession; what to do about it."

Mr. Martin and Mr. Verity voiced widely divergent views, the automobile workers' head blaming unemployment on the "blunders" of management and charging it was the responsibility and duty of the public through government to provide work at decent wages for persons thrown out of employment and into idleness by the failure of private enterprise.

Mr. Verity charged that the business recession was due in major part to the antagonism of the Administration toward business and favored the repeal or modification of restrictive Congressional enactments as a remedy for the troubles business now knows.

Blames Industry for Work Lack

Professor Sprague agreed with both speakers in part, at the same time voicing regret that neither of them had offered any concrete, specific recommendations to heal or improve the situation and aid recovery. He declared the time for recrimination had passed and that industry and labor should now get together and co-operate, and meanwhile the door should be closed to press conferences in Washington until the Administration had formulated a definite policy for business.

Mr. Martin reviewed briefly the unemployment situation in the automobile industry, which he stressed, is run by the highest paid executives in the world, the master minds of American private enterprise."

"As testimony to their ability to manage and operate the most advanced and highly mechanized industry in the world," he said, "there are, out of 517,000 workers normally employed, 226,000 totally out of work, representing, with their dependents, 1,500,000 American citizens." Of the remainder, "at least 50 per cent of them are eligible for relief," he added. In Detroit, where 300,000 workers are normally employed in the "heavy" industries, 200,000, who, with their families, he said, represented 800,000 persons, are jobless and 71,531 are employed on a part-time basis.

"Men and women by the thousands, scantily clad, are standing for hours, often in zero weather, waiting, hoping for relief," he continued. "Already the reserves are gone. Prompt re-employment or relief, immediate and substantial, is their only hope. . . ."

This situation, Mr. Martin held, recalled strikingly that of 1929 and the recent years "when the collapse of private industry brought wholesale destruction to human values through the undermining of the standards of living of millions of American wage earners."

"Out of these experiences there has evolved a new, unwritten law in this country," he declared, "a law which makes those who are able to pay underwrite a job for every person in the United States willing to work.

Owes Job to Every Man

"There is another new precept that if American business does not supply every man willing to work with a job which will enable him to maintain an American standard of living, then business must be taxed so that the Government can supply that job. Unless private business can keep goods and wages moving, the Government must fill the gap in employment on the one hand and of the need for goods on the other.

"Yesterday, in a conference with President Roosevelt, when we presented the facts of the present situation, we were assured that the resources of Government would be utilized to prevent mass deprivation and hunger of its citizens and to assume the social obligation which private industry is unable to meet. . . ."

Mr. Martin stressed that American workers do not like to live on the dole, but want jobs. However, he added, "it would seem that American capital and American business has been living on the dole since 1929, in as much as it profits have been obtained largely in gathering in, directly or indirectly, the dollars that have been poured out by the Government." This, he held, could not continue indefinitely, adding that, if it continued long, the result would be "a form of government-controlled capitalism" or "an illigitimate form of socialism—certainly not the rugged individualism of the Hoover days."

Striking out sharply at the proposed heavy expenditures for armaments, Mr. Martin declared that, if the Administration-sponsored naval construction program was for the purpose of international war, "we are again inviting ruin for our whole economic system." He warned the nation not to forget "the $23,000,000,000 deficit of the United States arising out of the last war to end wars."

Says Business Short-Sighted

Mr. Martin saw in the economic recession no sign of sabotage by industry. Instead, he blamed it on the "inability and short-sightedness of business and finance.

"The chief excuse for the existence of wealth and power is the creation of new wealth and new enterprise," he declared. "When wealth and power is no longer able to create new human values, . . . it becomes a parasite and a burden on society. It ceases to devote itself to the fulfillment of great objectives and becomes involved solely in perpetuating itself as wealth."

Stressing that labor, previously inarticulate, had now found voice, Mr. Martin held that industry must recognize and deal with it "as a conscious factor which canont be left out of its plans and computation." Labor, he said, was seeking to make life more livable for itself and for society and would co-operate to this end "if an intelligent program can be clearly outlined."

"Let me reiterate," he said, "that if private enterprise cannot provide economic and social security for the wage-earner of America, then government must do so. Furthermore, labor will not continue to submit to the destruction of its living standards by those individual leaders who are more concerned with immediate profits than with the well-being of humanity and democracy in our self-governing republic. . . ."

Boos and hisses greeted Mr. Martin when, replying to a questaion from the floor on whether he thought labor unions should be incorporated, he replied in the negative, declaring that the reason business incorporated was not to assume responsibility, but to avoid it.

Asks End of Antagonism

Mr. Verity, who heads one of the big steel concerns that has held out against signing a contract with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, scored in general the business laws enacted by the New Deal Congress, holding that instead of providing control over the few concerns which were ignoring both reason and law, as they should have done, the measures enacted and the reforms advocated have been harmful to all legitimate business and have emphasized the widespread and growing antagonism between the administrators of government and the representatives of business.

"Modern industry is not child's play. American commerce, finance and industry, which together make up our national business structure, could not have attained their recorded accomplishments and America could not be so outstanding among the nations of the world if a great majority of our leaders in every field of effort had not been men of honesty, courage, resourcefulness and unquestioned ability. These men, intensively practical, are not without ideals, but in ideals, as in all genuine progress, business men, as trustees for both capital and labor, must keep well within the realm of the practical.

Mr. Verity saw industry possessing "great possibilities for creative power" and denied charges that the bigness of business constituted a menace.

There should be no place in the American economic system for depressions, he declared. Discussing what could be done, Mr. Verity said that modification or repeal of legislation hurtful to business "should proceed promptly, as it is of utmost importance."

"However," he said, "such action will not of itself bring us safely out of this costly recession, unless along with such modification or repeal the spirit of antagonism that has prevailed is replaced with Government good will and sympathetic co-operation between the administrators of government and all honest business adventure.

"It must be apparent to all thinking people that if our business enterprises, large or small, the very bone and sinew of our economic life, are to be gradually weakened or ultimately crushed by continued attack, then all gainful employment as we know it will be buried under the wreck. . . .

"Today our great need is to give honest free enterprise every rightful opportunity to work out its own salvation with sympathetic governmental co-operation, supported in the knowledge that it will be protected in the just and righteous pursuit of its lawful activities. . . . Business must have a plan and an objective and the courage and energy to prosecute its plans in every sound way. . . ."

Sprague Urges Co-operation

Professor Sprague, formerly special adviser to the head of the Bank of England, saw both labor and business as neither wholly right or wholly wrong and urged them to quit throwing bricks at each other.

"I suggest that the trouble with which we are confronted is that business has failed, and particularly the capital goods industries have failed, to develop increased uses for their products," he said.

"We hold that in order to develop and increase demand for labor and capital, we must use our imaginations . . . to discover what sort of things would be wanted if they could be furnished at a somewhat lower price than at present," he continued.

"I don't believe this recession need be prolonged; that we need to descend into the trough in which we were in 1932; but if that is to be avoided, I do agree with Mr. Verity that we need co-operation and good will; but I believe also that we need to have a clear vision as to what should be done."

S. K. Ratcliffe, British journalist who was guest of honor at the dinner, told of the sensitiveness in England to conditions in the United States.

Paul D. Cravath, president of the club, presided.

Argentine Exchange Surtax On Imports Cut 10 P. C.

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Ministry of Finance announced a decree reducing the exchange surtax from 20 to 10 per cent on foreign merchandise imported into Argentina without advance permits.

The measure was expected to facilitate United States imports among others, as many North American products have been paying the full 20 per cent surtax.

The surtax was applied as a part of the exchange control machinery adopted three years ago.

Douglas Chides Utility Leaders; Bankers Scored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission declared before the Commonwealth Club that the utility industry is being stymied from working for recovery by a small group within the industry intent upon preserving intangible interests regardless of the costs.

Utility leaders themselves declare, Mr. Douglas said, that the industry should spend millions of dollars on improvements, but are holding back for a variety of reasons, including a fear of what the Government might do to them.

Sees Nothing to Fear

Mr. Douglas said that those companies whose methods and operations are above board have nothing to fear. On the whole he saw the Government as having a conciliatory attitude toward the utilities.

In devoting the early passages of his talk to a restatement of the aims of the New Deal in general and the Securities and Exchange Commission, he denied that they involved "transformation of our capitalistic system into a socialistic State, with a government serving in the role which traditionally private initiative and enterprise have played."

"Only carriers of false tidings can find such philosophy extant in Washington," he asserted.

The Public Utility Act of 1935, he said, was passed in answer to public demand for change, since "the abuses disclosed by the Federal Trade Commission's investigations were too grave to be ignored."

"While a large part of the industry," he continued, "continues to ignore the act, pending litigation to test its constitutionality, we are faithfully abiding by our agreement not to force compliance with it. But during this interval, which has already continued for more than two years, much time and many opportunities for constructive work have been missed. A basic industry which ought by now to have been ready for much of its needed financing has largely neglected to put its own house in order to make the financing possible and practicable.

Hits Bankers

"The once united front against the act no longer exists. Many realists in the field have taken a full measure of the act and have concluded that they can and will live and prosper under it. One has braved the rigors of the so-called 'death sentence,' has found it to be just the opposite—a rebirth—and has emerged preserved and with new strength. Others have undertaken programs for the simplification of their capital structures and for geographical integration of scattered properties. These have all been voluntary acts. The contacts and work with this band of realists have been one of the most reassuring experiences I have encountered in Washington.

"But, reassuring as is that experience, there are others more baffling and bewildering. I see operating managers pressing for opportunity to work under the act, because they know that by complying with it they can perform a service which, quite properly, would be profitable not only to their stockholders but to themselves. Yet I see these men under the whiphand of New York finance, paralyzed into inaction. I see realists chafing under the domination of these bankers who are forestalling them from moving forward to obtain equity money which the companies sorely need. I see in some situations that finance is the master rather than the servant of business, thwarting the will of those who place the vitality of the industry above emotions and collateral, self-serving motives.

"While the nation awaits restoration of its capital markets, financial leadership slumbers."

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Street Sees as Recession Cause Penalizing of Venture Capital

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting new set of conjectures is developing in the Street among those guessers who between ticks of the translux or over the luncheon table at the Bankers' Club, the Mid-Day Club, or the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club attempt to climb into the stratosphere of intellectual speculation as to the future. In these sojournings in the rarer upper zones from which a bird's-eye view of past and future is attempted no minor details of company earnings or current steel operations are considered, but only such major matters as "the natural course of the business cycle," the general political situation, the prospects of "inflation" in whatever forms it may come, and such general matters.

One view of the future is as follows. The business cycle turned down last winter or spring, and so should "normally" have reached the bottom at the end of about 18 months, i. e., by this coming March or June. However, for some reason not clear, the downtrend came much faster than expected. Business men, particularly fabricators, did not merely reduce their buying; they stopped buying entirely.

Is This Bottom of Cycle?

Stock prices similarly moved down faster than anyone had expected. So, follows the reasoning, the necessary adjustments ought to have been completed sooner than the mechanically or statistically predicted 18 months; and therefore, the present ought to be somewhere near the bottom of the business cycle, and stock prices ought to start anticipating the upswing any moment now.

Here, however, another factor is alleged to enter. It may be called a government hostile to business, or a change in fundamental political conditions. It is what business men have been complaining about—the immense increase in the risks, penalties, punishments, and polemics imposed on venture capital.

Those who take their business cycle seriously are inclined to believe that it rides through or incorporates or takes account of everything, whether it be politics, inventory situations, or international affairs. On only one occasion within the memory of living men in the Street did extraneous factors reverse the trend—i. e. when the war broke out in 1914 and a decline of business was turned into recovery—and even that interpretation is open to question. Faith in the business cycle is something like following the Dow theory of stock prices. It is supposed to allow for everything.

The Angas Prediction

Curiously enough, there was scoffing in the Street when Major Angas came out in a large paid advertisement with the message that the Dow theory was obsolete because government interference with our economic life (credit management) was going to keep things on the up and up. Now the thought is developing that government interference with out economic life (through taxes, wage policies, etc.,) is going to make the cycle obsolete and keep things on the down and down.

By this theory, "natural" economic forces should bring recovery from here but political forces are going to prevent it.

There is much data to support this argument. It is hardly controversial to say that venture capital has failed in recent years to duplicate its performance of the nineteen-twenties. New capital construction has been slow. The investment market has not recovered to anything comparable to the nineteen-twenties; almost all the activity of recent years has been in refunding, and "new money" offerings had just started in 1937 when depression struck the investment market again.

One reason given for this is that the country has reached a near saturation point in technological imagination. Financial adventuring, by this theory, is stagnant because technical adventuring lags. But the Street view leans toward the opposite view, that technical adventuring has lagged because of the stoppage in financial adventuring.

Capital Ventures Penalized

Reasons for the latter are easy to find. Nearly all the sources of venture money have been penalized. Corporations have to pay a tax under the Revenue Act of 1936 on all earnings reinvested in plant equipment. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has been clamping down on the depreciation allowances which provide one major source of new plant. The capital gains tax at present makes it hardly worth while for a wealthy man to venture his capital either in listed securities or in private technical ventures, into which big money habitually goes. If he gains heavily he is taxed heavily, but if he loses he gets no tax allowance. Consequently he has to have a two-to-one or a three-to-one or a five-to-one hope of winning to justify venturing his money.

The promoting of theater plays is an example. If a man loses $100,000 apiece on three plays and then makes $400,000 on the fourth, he would be a gainer by $100,000 by prewar tax schedules. Now, however, he is a heavy loser. Brokers complain that the same heads-I-lose-tails-I-lose principle affects their business, and in fact it must affect every business which involves substantial risks with losses usual and only occasional brilliant gains relied on to offset the losses. The brilliant gains go to the Treasuries at Washington and the State Capitol.

Bank Deposits Slow Down

These facts may be responsible for the decided slowing down in the turnover of bank deposits in recent years. They move now little more than half as fast as they did in the nineteen-twenties. In addition, it is charged that a constantly increasing proportion of the cream of industrial operations—the spread between costs and profits—is being taken by higher wages, by the steadily increasing social security taxes, and the like.

But the big argument is not the amount of money that is taken. Presumably this is put back into circulation, via either higher "mass purchasing power" or by government outlays, economic or uneconomic, and so in any case keeps going. The big argument is that the risks imposed on venture capital prevent the expansion of private credit or its turnover. Thus, for example, a Treasury report released in November indicated that the net capital gains reported for 1936 totaled only $1,125,000,000, whereas in 1926, 10 years earlier, when prices were lower and the upswing less pronounced, net capital gains aggregated $2,136,000,000.

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MOP Plan Is Seen Vesting No Power In Alleghany Corp.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad management told the Interstate Commerce Commission that its modified plan of reorganization "will not vest any power of control whatever" in Alleghany Corporation.

The management said in a brief it anticipated an attack may be made upon the plan "on the asserted ground that it vests control of the new company in Alleghany Corporation and is therefore contrary to the public interest, even though the record contains no evidence whatever tending to show that such control would be contrary to the public interest."

"It is unnecessary here to discuss this latter phase of the matter," the road said, "for the indisputable fact is that the plan will not vest any power of control whatever in Alleghany."

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) has criticised the plan, contending it would continue control of the Missouri Pacific in Alleghany Corporation.

The plan, the brief added, "at most merely permits Alleghany to provide, with the approval of the creditors, the majority of the directors who will select the initial operating management, which may only continue from year to year thereafter at the sufferance of creditors.

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(Continued)

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England Is Again Largest Customer Of U. S. in 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department announced the United Kingdom was the largest customer for United States goods again last year.

Canada was second, followed in order by Japan, France, Germany and Mexico.

Canada ranked first in selling goods to this country, followed by British Malaya, Japan and the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom, now negotiating a trade agreement with the United States, bought $535,000,000 worth of merchandise in this country in 1937, out of total United States shipments to the world of $3,345,158,000.

The British purchases were 21 per cent more than in 1936.

Canada increased its buying here 33 per cent to $510,000,000. Japan, which bought cotton and other goods here in large quantities until a few months ago, bought $288,000,000, which has $84,000,000 more than the United States bought from Japan.

Britain and Canada also bought more from the United States than they sold. Canada's sales in this country totaled $399,000,000 in 1937, an increase of six per cent over 1936.

China sold more goods to the United States than it bought last year. Its sales totaled $104,000,000 and its purchases approximately $70,000,000.

United States purchases from all countries amounted last year to $3,084,061,000. On a continental basis, the largest gains in sales of American products were made in South America, whose purchases increased 56 per cent last year.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

SEE PAGE 17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-40 June	106.3	106.3	106.3
4 3⅜s '43-41 Cch	107.6	107.6	107.6
5 3⅜s '43-41 reg	107.3	107.3	107.3
10 3¼s '41	107.11	107.9	107.9
1 3¼s '46 '45-43 reg	107.22	107.22	107.22
3 3¼s '46-44	107.21	107.20	107.20
13 2¾s '47-45	104.15	104.11	104.11
11 3s '48-46	105.29	105.25	105.25
9 3s '49-46	106.17	106.12	106.12
4 3s '51-47	107.16	107.16	107.16
22 2¾s '51-48	102.12	102.10	102.10
1 3¼s '52-49	106.10	106.10	106.10
105 2½s '53-49	100.3	99.30	99.30
11 2¾s '54-51	101.19	101.14	101.14
2 3s '55-51	104.12	104.12	104.12
172 2¾s 60-55	102.11	102.7	102.7
11 2¾s '59-56	101.12	101.6	101.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¼s '47-42	102.30	102.30	102.30
3 3¼s '64-44	104.2	104.2	104.2
37 3s '49-44	104	103.28	103.28

Home Owners' Loan

34 2¾s '49-39	102	101.29	101.29
19 2½s '44-42	101.21	101.21	101.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100¼	100	100
10 Alleghany 5s '49	59½	59	59
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	28½	28
17 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103⅝	102½	102½
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	51	48	48
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
34 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113¼	113¼
21 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101¼	100½	100⅝
28 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101⅜	101	101
32 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103⅞	103¾	103¾
3 Arm Del 4½ '57	89½	89⅜	89⅜
14 Arm Del 4s '55	90	89	89
12 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108¼	108¼
54 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	101⅛	101	101
98 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	103¼	103	103
3 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
48 A C Line 1st s4 '52	87½	86	86
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	32½	32	32
9 B&O 1st 5s '48	67½	66¾	66¾
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	30	29¼	29¼
2 B & O 5s '69 F	29½	28½	28½
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	29	28¼	28¼
46 B&O cv 4½s '60	25⅞	24¾	25¾
10 B&O 4s '48	63¾	63¾	63¾
8 B&O 5s S W '50	41	40¼	40¼
7 Beth 4¼s '60	102¾	102½	102½
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
62 Beth Stl 3½s '52	86⅜	85	85½
19 Boston&Me 5s '67	43	41½	41½
22 Bkly Edis 2¼s '66	104	104	104
4 Bkly Man Tr 1½s '66	51⅝	51	51
5 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106½	106	106
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110	110	110
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32	31¼	32
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	124¼	124¼
4 Can Pac 5s '44	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Can Pac 5s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	108⅞	-00⅝	100⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	96½	96½	96½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
1 Carc C & O 6s '52	101	101	101
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	72½	72¼	72¼
2 Cen Foundry 6s '41	107	106½	106½
48 Cen NY Pow 3⅜s '62	103½	103¼	103½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	64¾	64¾	64¾
58 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	92¾	91¼	91¼
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	30	30	30
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	57½	57⅛	57½
8 Champ P & P 4¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
11 C & O cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
5 C & O 4½s '92	117½	117½	117½
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅜	93½	93½
4 C & O rfg 3½s '96E	94⅛	93¾	93¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	23½	23½	23½
16 CB&Q 4½s '77	98½	98	98
128 CB&Q gen 4s '58	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
2 CB?&Q 4s Ill '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
26 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	102	101¾	101¾
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¾	14½	14½
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	18¼	18½
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	6	6	6
84 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11	10¼	10¼
23 CM&P&P aj 5s '2000	4	3⅝	4
1 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 CM&SP 3½s'89 B	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	21	21	21
64 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	4	5¾	5⅛
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10	10
2 Chi & NW 3½s'87	15	15	15
4 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	8½	8½	8½
1 C R I & P 4s'88	18	17⅞	17⅞
15 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 CSt L&NOMem 4s'51	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	58	58	58
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107	106¾	107
24 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	103¼	102¾	102¾
20 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	88	87¾	87¾
5 Childs Co 5s'43	57	57	57
3 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	104	103¾	104
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	106	106	106
5 CCC&StL 4½s'77	65¼	65	65
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s'50	105½	105½	105½
4 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	110½	110½	110½
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	89⅛	87¾	87¾
36 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	83½	81½	81½
10 Co F & I 5s'70	63	62½	62½
1 Col & So 4½s'80	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	91½	91½	91½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	87½	86	87
1 Col & Tol 4s '55	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Col R Pw &L 4s 65	106¼	106	106¼
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2 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 5s 53	112¾	112¾	112¾
11 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	106½	105⅞	106½
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
17 Con Edis 3¼s 66	105½	105½	105¼
21 Con Edis 3½s 56	103¼	102⅝	103
15 Con Gas N Y 4½s 51	106⅝	N Y	106⅝
3 Con Oil 3½s 51	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Consum Pow 3¾s 65	106	106	106
13 Consum Pow 3¼s 56	100	99¼	100
2 Crown Cork 4s 50	106	105¾	105¾
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3 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	106¾	106¼	106½
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1 D & R G West 5s 78	8½	8½	8½
4 Dow Chem 3s 51	104	104	104
5 E Ten V&G2cn 5s 56	84¾	80	84¾
5 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s 39	103½	103½	103½
29 Elec Auto Lite 4s 52	100	100	100
1 El Paso NGas4½s51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
36 Erie rfg 5s 67	17½	16¾	16¾
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5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	21	20¾	20¾
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	65	65	65
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	99	99	99
2 Fed L&T 6s 46 B	80	80	80
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3 Goodrich 6s 45	91⅞	91¾	91¾
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2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81⅞	81⅞	81
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82½	81½	81⅞
14 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106½	106	106
128 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅛	94¼	94¼
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	87⅞	87	87
2 Gt Nor 3½s 2 67	76⅛	74½	74⅞
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1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107½	107½	107½
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7 Interb R Tr 7s 32	52	51½	52
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	17¼	17	17
27 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	50¼	48½	48½
12 Interlake Iron 4s '47	76¼	74½	74½
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
8 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4½	4½	4½
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19	18¾	18¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	17	17	17
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	61	60½	60½
4 Int Paper 6s '55	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	87	86½	87
22 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87½	87½	87½
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	54¾	53½	54
22 Int T&T 3s '55	57½	57	57
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4 Jones&Laugh8l4¼s'61	94	93¾	94
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24 K C Term 4s '60	107⅜	106½	106½
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104	104	104
3 Keith B P 6s '48	83	83	83
16 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	91	91	91
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56½	56½	56½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60	56	55⅝	56
7 L&NMS 3½s '97	97	97	97
5 Lautaro Nit-inc '75	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	31⅝	30	30
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	23½	23½
24 Leh Val 4s 2003	23⅞	23	23
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
16 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¼	122½	122½
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105⅝	105⅝
1 Louis & Arl 5s '69	70	70	70
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Lou & N 4½s 2003	87	87	87
7 Louis & N un 4s '40	103⅛	103	103
5 Louis & N 3½s 2003	78	78	78
12 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102½	102½	102½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	81	81	81
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	90	90	90
1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	99	99	99
1 Mead Corp 6s A 5 A	96½	96½	96½
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
1 MetWideEChi 4s '58	6	6	6
2 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	15½	15½	15½
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '61 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
15 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	43¼	41	41
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	19¾	19	19¾
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57	56	56
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62 B	35	35	35
14 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4½	4½
29 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	22	20½
20 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20	20½	20
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21½	20½	20½
20 Mo Pac gen 5½ '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	13¾	11¾	11¾
1 Monogah Ry 4s '60	102	102	102

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
10 Mont Pow 3⅝s '66	91¼	91	91
14 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	53½	53	53
63 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99¾	99	99½
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Newark Gas 5s '48	116½	116½	116½
9 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 N O Gt Nor 5s '53	64	64	64
11 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	90½	90¼	90¼
6 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	90½	90	90
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	61	61	61
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63	60	60
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56	54	54¼
8 NYC cn 4s '98	74	72½	72½
2 NYC 3¾s '98	83½	83½	83½
11 NYC 3¾s '52	74½	73¼	73½
9 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	86	53½	83½
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	78	77⅝	77⅝
5 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	62½	61¾	61¾
18 NY Ch&StL 5½s '74 A	54	52	52
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	47½	45½	45⅞
5 NY Conn 4½s '53	104½	103½	104½
11 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103½	103½	103½
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21¼	21½	21½
17 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¾	21½	21½
7 NYNH&H 4s '55	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9	8¾	8¾
2 NY O&W gen 4s '55	6½	6½	6½
7 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	11	10⅝	11
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105⅜	105	105
8 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Nor! Sou 5s '51 ct	10	10	10
13 Nor Am Co 1s '61	101	101	101
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	101	101	10
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '59 C	99¾	99¾	99¾
50 Nor Pac 6s 2047	81¼	78½	78½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	67	67	67
35 Nor Pac 4s '97	87	86	86
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	58	56½	56½
25 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101	101¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s '67	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96	95¾	95¾
59 OklahomaG&E 3¾'66	100⅝	99¼	99¼
12 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100	99¾	99¾
22 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	103	102	102
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105	105	105
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66C	103⅝	103½	103½
8 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	103½	103¼	103¼
7 Para Pict 6s '55	91½	91	91
12 Para Pict 3¼s '47	72¾	72½	72½
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Penn Ohio Ed 4½s'77	100¼	100	100
51 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	99	97½	97½
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	102½	102½	102½
47 Pen Co 4s '63	95½	94	94¾
8 Pen RR gen 5s '68	109	109	109
1 Pen RR gn 4¼s '60	119	119	119
32 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102¾	102½	102¾
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84½	84½	84½
21 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	97½	97	97½
8 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98	97½	97½
10 Pen RR 3¼s '52	83	81	81
2 Pere Mar 4½s '56	72¼	72½	72½
31 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	104	103½	103¾
11 Phila Co 5s '67	89	89	89
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅛	106	106
8 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4¾	4½	4½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15	14¾	14¾
30 Philippine Ry 4s '37	22½	22	22½
14 PCC & St L 4½s '77	100¾	100¼	100¼
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	51	50	50
49 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	13¾	13¾	13
5 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	80¾	80¼	80½
25 Read 4½s'97 A	84	83	83
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	63½	63½	63½
6 Rem Rand 4½s'56	90½	90½	90½
12 Republic Stl 5½s'54	104¾	104½	104¾
4 Republic Stl 4½s'61	79½	79¼	79¼
4 Republic Stl 4½s'56	81¾	81½	81½
4 Republic Stl 4½s'50	112	112	112
3 Revere Cp&B 4¼s'56	100	100	100
1 Richfield Oil 4s'52	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	9¼	9¼	9¼
17 Safeway Strs 4s'47	102½	102¼	102¼
3 Saguenay Pw 4½s'66	101	101	101
6 St J & G Isl 4s'47	108	108	108
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 St L S F 5s'50 B	12½	12½	12½
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	11	11	11
3 St L S F 4½s'78	11	10¾	10¾
1 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	9½	9½	9½
1 St L S F 4s'50 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 St L SW rfg 5s'90	15½	15½	15½
4 St L SW 1st 4s'89	50	50	50
4 SA&A Pass 4s'43	72¼	72	72
30 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Sea A L 1st 5s'49	3½	3½	3½
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14½	14½	14½
10 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6⅝	6¼	6¼
5 Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 Shell Un 2½s '51	99	98⅞	98⅞
16 Simmons 4s '52	83	82	82
17 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
10 Soc Vac Oil 3½s'50	105⅞	105½	105⅞
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	95	95	95
18 Sou Pac 4½s'68	55⅛	53¼	53¼
10 Sou Pac 4½s'81	53½	53	53
23 So Pac 4½s'69	54⅞	52⅞	53
16 So Pac rfg 4s '55	83	78½	78½
10 So Pac 3½s'46	73½	70	70
51 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	67¾	64½	64½
3 So Pac 4s 1st 50	100¼	100	100¼
21 South Ry 6½s'56	50⅞	49¼	49¾
3 South Ry gen 6s'56	49	46½	46½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	66	66	66
14 South Ry gen 4s'56	39½	37⅜	38
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107¾	107¼	107¾
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
18 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101	100⅞	101
6 Studebaker 6s cv '45	64½	62	62
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Tex El Pow 5s '47A	75½	75	75
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	103½	103½	103½
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Tex2 & Pac 5s '77B	79	78¾	79
4 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	79¼	79	79¼
5 Third Ave 4s 1s '60	6½	6½	6½
5 Third Ave 4s '60	31½	30	30
5 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	101¼	100¾	100¾
4 Toronto H & Bf 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '45	106	106	106
4 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117½	117½	117½
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
72 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅝	106	106
7 Un Pac 3½s '71	92	92	92
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	93	93	93
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	77	76¾	76¾
3 Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	109	109	109
17 U S Rub 5½s '47	105¼	105	105¼
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50
1 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
4 Vanadium 5s '41	84½	83	83
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108½	108½	108½
51 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	103⅞	103	103
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	11	10½	10½
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	54¼	54¼	54¼
28 Wabash 4½s '78C	10¼	9¾	9¾
1 Walwrth 4s '55	66¼	66¼	66¼
10 Warner Bros 6s '39	72	72	72
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	34½	34	34
4 Westch Lt 5s '50	121¼	121¼	121¼
6 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102¼	102	102¼
9 West Md 5½s '77A	88	88	88
8 West Md 4s '52	87½	86½	86½
9 West Pac 5s '46 asd	19	19	19
2 Western Un 5s '51	67	67	67
8 Western Un 5s '60	66½	66½	66
8 Western Un 5s '50	64	64	64
4 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	90½	90½	90½
3 Wick-Sp cv 7s'35ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 Wilson & Co 4s '55	96½	96½	96½
71 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98	97	97

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	54	54	54
1 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	6¼	6¼	6¼
18 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84¼	84	84
8 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	84	84	84
5 Austria 6s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Austria 7s '57	105	105	105
1 Berl City El 6½s'51	27¾	27¾	27¾
87 Berl City El 6½s'59	27½	27½	27½
1 Berl City El 6s'55	24	24	24
11 Berl El Elev6½s'56	23	22½	23
7 Brazil 8s '41	18	18	18
3 Brazil 6½s'26-57	16½	16	16
7 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16½	16	16
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Buen A 4½s 4⅞s '77	64½	64½	64½
16 Canada 4s '60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Canada 3½s '61	101½	101½	101½
2 Canada 3s '67	96½	96½	96½
9 Canada 2¾s '45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Canada 2¼s '44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Chile Mt Bk6¾s'61	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	15½	15½	15¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s'61	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
10 Chile 6s '42	17½	17½	17½
12 Chile 6s '60	17½	17⅜	17½
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
24 Chile 6s '63	17½	17½	17½
12 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	13⅜	13	13
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	13½	13½	13½
8 Copenhag 5s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Copenhagen 5½s 53	97¾	97¼	97¾
8 Cordoba City 7s 57 st	88½	88½	88½
33 Cuba 5½s 45	73⅞	73	72
4 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	106½	106½	106½
1 Czecho 8s 51	104	104	104
4 Denmai 4½s 62	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Denmark 5½s 55	103½	103½	103½
6 Denmark 4½s 62	101½	101½	101½
11 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	62½	60¼	62½
1 Dom Rep 6s '42	65	65	65
2 French 7½s 41	106	106	106
5 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	31	31	31
18 GerGov 5½s 65	27½	27	27
4 Ger Govt 7s 49	33	32¾	32¾
2 Ger Gen El 7s 45	43	43	43
2 GtConElJap 7s 44	89	89	89
2 Hamburg St 6s 46	20	20	20
6 Ital CrCons7s-47B	7½

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

Complete Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, Prop.
248-250 William Street Phone 456

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
103 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2857

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
SPECIAL!
Four-Hour Valet Service
SUITS—COATS . . . 40c.
Sponged and Pressed
415 WEST MAIN STREET Ph. 384

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
3 P. M.-6 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.
New Clothes
for the Traveler
—and the Stay-at-Home

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-3107 2-1274

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry
and
Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 74 So. Main St.

FINE FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTING
Emerson and Elwood
43 No. Main Street, So. Norwalk
Phone 1523 W. S. Kupfer Jr., Prop.

Norwalk Sunoco Service
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
West Ave. and Merwin Street
Norwalk, Conn.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
[illegible] WALL STREET NORWALK

Radios and Lamps
for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
98 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

SHOP AT
Grand Central Market
87 ATLANTIC STREET
For high class groceries, prime meats, poultry, sea food. Fresh fruit and vegetables.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FREE DELIVERY Phone 4-6216

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

PHONE 3-3245
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
36 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193
The Home Shop Offers
Exclusive styles in all the new spring prints and sheers.
Frances Travis
169 Greyrock Place Tel. 3-1819

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
Stamford Headquarters for
Walk-Over Shoes
FOR WOMEN
TEL. 3-3171

WALLINGFORD

WALLINGFORD BANK & TRUST CO.
A Complete Banking Service
102 Center St. Phone 1470

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
WATERBURY, CONN.
Our Linen Department
offers a comprehensive assortment of attractive items of all kinds.
Scarfs—Tablecloths—Doilies
Napkins—Chair Sets
Table Damask
See our assortment of Chinese cut work

The New Spring
HATS
are here for your choosing
All in the New Shades $1.98 to $5.00
The Miller & Peck Co.

CHOICE GROCERIES
including many Monitor Advertised Foods
Vegetables, Meats, Fruits of the Best Quality
FREEMAN'S
427 Willow Street Phone 4-0197

See the New Gorham Pattern
GOVERNOR'S LADY
at
W. E. PIERPONT Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

If It's New and Smart
You'll Find It in Our
Spring Fashion Revue
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St. Waterbury

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 8151 9 a. m.-5 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● Plaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

John H. Saumenig & Co.
Stationer
VALENTINES
229 Park Avenue

COLONIAL BEDS —open stock bedroom furniture in mahogany or maple.

WM. P. STEIN CO.
225 W. Saratoga St. Plaza 3386

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's SALES
Spell S-A-V-I-N-G-S
North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

HOAG & TAYLOR
Gifts for Him
Shop While Stocks Are Complete
Maiden Lane at James Street

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

THE ALLEN FOOD SHOP
136 No. Allen St.
We Carry a Full Line of
Heinz Products
Birdseye Frosted Foods
and General Groceries

BINGHAMTON

Today a Watch That Can Be Trusted Is a Necessity
HAMILTON ELGIN
GRUEN
Have Proven True
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Quality Jewelers
82 Court Street

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

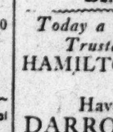
FURNITURE SALE
Modernize your home at little cost during our February Furniture and House Furnishings Sale.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

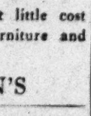
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Bennett Towbis & Son
Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers
Have you a chair or any piece of furniture that
REQUIRES
REUPHOLSTERING
REPAIRING
REFINISHING
Inquire about our special prices
70 PALMER AVE. Tel. 8127

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 Pondfield Road

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2358 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251


Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-60c
Dinner, 60c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
60c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to
Hens & Kelly's
For Your New Paris Fashion Shoes . . . in gay patent leather or gabardine.
Third Floor

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY
SERVICE
COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

WHEN YOU
"Say It with Flowers"
Say It with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

George Grader
BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

E. F. BECKER & CO.
Specialists in
MEN'S WEAR
1374 Jefferson Ave. at Glenwood
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
LI. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat
THE PERFECT
FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
PHONE 3440
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
Let Us Fill Your Tank Now

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 1040

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

SEE THE NEW 1939
FRIGIDAIRE AT
ROTHSCHILD'S
ITHACA, N. Y.

PECK'S
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
50th Anniversary Sale
thruout year
State at Cayuga Central Avenue
Ithaca, N. Y. Cortland, N. Y.
"Established 1888"

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

Our Creed
Being a summary of the policy and practice of this organization
We believe that merchandise is no better than the store that sells it.
We believe in serving our customers' best interests to serve our own.
We believe that a store must keep its promises if it wishes to keep its customers.
We believe that price is vital, but that there is no substitute for Quality; and that all merchandise should be built up to a standard and not down to a price.
We believe that this our fiftieth year is to celebrate by giving our customers the utmost in satisfaction and service.
SEEING IS BELIEVING, SO MAKE BIGELOW'S YOUR HOME STORE FOR 1938.
The Abrahamson Bigelow Company
Where Customers and Quality Meet

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Step in to Clark Howe and See the New
TAPPAN SPECIAL
It's a regular priced $109.50 divided top gas range for only $79.50
CLARK HARDWARE
13-15 E. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y. Ph. 6191

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.
Larchmont 420
1987 Palmer Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.
ALEXANDER'S
HAIR STYLIST

The Candy Box
Attractive Gift Boxes
of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVE.

Good Books Are Real Friends
Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
LENDING LIBRARY
1930 PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

HARDWARE—PAINTS
and
HOUSEWARES
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 20

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
Bay Shore and Babylon

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors Birdseye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Islip

"Let Us Do Your Work"
ISLIP SANITARY LAUNDRY CO.
Saxon Ave., Islip, Long Island
Phones Bay Shore 432, Islip 2206

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1130—PHONES—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
OUR TRUE VALUE POLICY:
The Best Possible Groceries at the Lowest Possible Price consistent with Good Merchandising.
244-04 Northern Blvd.
Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1058 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 330 Central Avenue)

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

For Valentine's Day
CHOCOLATES
One and Two Pound Boxes, at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Avenue Fl. 9-1701—9-7203

FINAL CLEARANCE
Fall and Winter
Dresses and Hats
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

SPARKY'S MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Corner of 150th St. and 15th Ave.
IND. 3-1331

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2
BO 8-9910—9911 Home Phone BO 8-3160

FOREST HILLS
PLUMBING CO., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-8580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

$1.00
PERSONAL STATIONERY
200 Sheets—100 Envelopes
Printed with name and address.
BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
10 CHURCH STREET Ph. Freeport 2458

Hiebrock's
40 SO MAIN ST. PH. FREEPORT 4236
PAGE & SHAW — WHITMAN'S
NANCY LANE — HADDON HALL
Candy Specially Boxed for
VALENTINE'S DAY
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

Flowers
For Your Valentine
A. Adam & Daughters
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

Marylin Beauty Shop
Permanent Waves
BEAUTY CULTURE
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
24 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. G. N. 3911

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Indoor Display
BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

C. J. WILLIAMS PAINTS
Hemp. 4377
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showrooms
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6621

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

UNPAINTED FURNITURE SALE
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE ● PAINTS ● LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS ● OIL BURNERS
METAL KITCHEN CABINETS
(All Sizes)
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

1st ANNIVERSARY
FURNITURE SALE
Reductions 10 to 30%
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street
Budget Payments Hempstead 1603

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

HERMAN KLEIN
FLORIST
3766 82nd Street 38-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 9-1800 Havemeyer 4-7722

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Jackson Height's Rendezvous for
LUNCHEON — DINNER
after the show
Leuchten & Thonebe
Boxes for St. Valentine Gifts
3766-82nd Street Hav. 9-9414

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9533

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Havemeyer 4-8080

JAMAICA

SILVERTOG DRESS SHOPPE
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses
Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4363

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA (Continued)

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John [illegible]
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

VALENTINES
Having a Valentine Party?
You will find just the right Invitations, Table Decorations, Place Cards, Favors, and Prizes at
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

L. W. TERRELL
Coal and Fuel Oil
R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVE.
PHONES PATCHOGUE 210-219

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

REGINA FUR SHOP
CUSTOM FURRIERS
Fur Coats to Order
A Choice Selection of
SILVER FOXES
at Reasonable Prices
221-17 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Mis. 7-1018

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRUDENCE
CORNED BEEF
HASH
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
LUCK & SCHMITT
106-09 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

S. SCHWARTZ
Stationery
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
GREETING CARDS
Special on Waterman Pens and Pencils
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Service with a Smile
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Original Home of Home-Cooking and Baking
"Every Bite — A Delight"

Phone Rich. Hill 2-0891
8715 JAMAICA AVENUE
Bet. 87th and 88th Streets

GELLER'S
"Exclusive" But Not "Expensive"
Curtains, Linens, Spreads
Interior Decorating
91-17 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-1013

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
Home Made French Ice Cream
also
Fine Assortment of Select Candies
98-19 JAMAICA AVE. Rich. Hill 2-9778

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS — COAL — KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677
Tel. Rockville Centre 648, Murray Hill 2-2900

WILLIAM J. MARKS & COMPANY
Accountants and Auditors
Tax Consultants
17 East 42nd Street New York City
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Two Week Special
Complete Overhaul Vacuum Cleaner
$1.50 Plus Parts
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6428

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

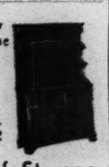
MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Eligabeth Arden Agency

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices



Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties.

DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.
Leland C. Smith, Pres.
7 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 5633
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Tel. Oak 6500
Fairbanks 4-4305

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

CALTEX SPORTSWEAR
A personal fitted-in-your-home tailoring service for women who are particular.
MRS. ADA S. FOLTS
30 Overlook Place Tel. 2768-R
Newburgh, N. Y.

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets fitted and altered by expert corsetieres
524 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Expert Operators

Tel. Hamilton 5183
527 Main St., New Rochelle
New York
(Second Floor over Kresge's)

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
Main St. at Maple Ave.
New Rochelle 996

JAMES GARDNER PLUMBING JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND FOR EVERY NEED
HERBERT J. GRANT
55 John Street New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
ONLY THE FINEST IN JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
565 Main St., New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3692

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 6811
76 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauser's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies

PASTRIES CAKES LUNCHEON CATERING
Ten Maple Avenue New Rochelle 5741

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING

Luncheon . . . 35c—50c
Dinner . . . . 75c—90c
Sunday Dinner 1.00—1.10
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grassmere Hall" One Block No. Ave.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave at Winyah Hamilton 5050

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

REAL SILK *Shop-at-Home* SERVICE
Personal Fit Hosiery and Lingerie for Women; Quality Haberdashery for Men.
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
MRS. HELEN MUIR
3020 Bouck Ave. Tel. OLinville 2-4933

FLORENCE CORSET SHOP
Semi-Annual Corset Sale
All Foundations Greatly Reduced
2504 GRAND CONCOURSE
Near Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

German-Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
Private Service in Your Home
311 69TH STREET R. O. CHRISTENSEN

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.00 and Up
736 Flatbush Avenue
BUckminster 2-3827

SEND A GREETING
VALENTINES
For all your friends and relatives
MASKIN'S
1023 Flatbush Ave., nr. Loew's "Kings"

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

DUKE FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers—Fruit—Groceries
336 Flatbush Av. cor. Sterling Pl.
STERLING 3-8742

Rosedale Florist

Flowers of Quality
921 Ocean Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Jos. Anson, Mgr.
Buck 3-7010

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 34TH ST., near 5th Ave.
551 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Great Kills Jewelers
J. DE LOOS
Agency for The Longines Watch Co.
3985 Amboy Road, Great Kills
PHONE HONEYWOOD 8-0551

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Gibraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

NEW DORP

DELICATESSEN
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Fine selection of Frosted Foods
Our motto 'Service and Quality"
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Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
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Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

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INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

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Distributor of
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Paints, Varnishes, etc.
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V. P. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
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All Grades of Milk
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Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
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We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.
Washing, $1.00
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Battery and Tire Service
SUPERIOR OILS
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

The Whole Town's Sending Valentines
Pelham Stationers
89 WOLF'S LANE
$1.00 Brics Stationery Specials for February
PELHAM 2886

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Men's Suits and Overcoats
on sale at
23.75 and 29.75
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Custom Made
SLIP COVERS
3 piece suite with 5 cushions for only
$29.75
in Poughkeepsie
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Mid Season Sale
Furniture
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Spry
The new all-vegetable shortening, triple-creamed, for quick mixing of delicious cake and pastry and for frying tasty foods.
B & M FOOD MARKET
480 MAIN STREET PHONE 6180

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6097 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
25 EAST AVENUE

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

ELDER'S
For Your Table
Swift's Premium Heavy Steer Beef
The Kind You Can Eat With a Fork
Choice Shoulder Cuts
16c a pound
• • •
Tempting Vegetables and Fruits
Full Line of Groceries
Free Delivery
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

"The Most attractive Valentines and the finest in Candies" come from
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM, N. B. C. Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Stone 621 Delivery Service

Maggs
723 EAST MAIN ST.
Ice Cream and Catering
Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
Fountain Room Service
Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries *Fountain Service*
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE STONE 337

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

JOHN
VAN INGEN COAL-COKE-OIL
Laundered
Famous Reading Anthracite
302 ARNETT BOULEVARD
GENESEE 63

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

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MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Ct. Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

Radiator Enclosures — Covers
Air Moisteners—Ventilators
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
Tel. 3454, 1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

CHARLES
Hairdresser
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Styling to Type
80 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TEL. SC-4115

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
CENTRAL AVENUE SCARSDALE 2096

Fresh Cut Flowers
Flowering Plants

SPENCER-SERVICE
Individually Designed Foundation Garments, Girdles, Brassieres and Belts
Measurements taken in your home. Call for appt. Oakwood 1047 — or write 612 South Sixth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MARY A. McFADDEN

D. VACCARO
Harwood Bldg 44 Garth Road
PHONE 3403 PHONE 3403
831 Post Road
Phone 2086
New Shoes and Shoe Rebuilding
Hat Renovating
We Call and Deliver

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 6866

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

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Paints and Varnishes
128-130 JAY STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510
A very smart Newcomer in NELLY DON'S
Glorious array of Spring Dresses
Donjenu's—sizes 10 to 18, also sizes 12 to 44
Join our Hosiery Club

The Idamae Shoppe

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET
Toys—Sporting Goods
Wool Clothing
Rubber Footwear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 State Street Phone 3-2141

new spring dresses, suits and knits are arriving daily at
berkeley-smith
408 state street

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
225 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Barneys
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES FINE PERCALE OR CAMBRIC
Linen and Dry Goods
PHONE 4-4811

SCOTIA

MOHAWK TAXI
All Cars Heated and Insured
24 Hour Service Standard Rates
32 Mohawk Avenue Ph. 6-1389

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Hear the
HAMMOND ORGAN
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. PHONE 2-3101

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Honestly YOU Should Be in WALK-OVER SHOES
425 SOUTH SALINA

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
1030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
Authorized General Electric Sales and Service
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 25139

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 1597-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship
Twelve Barbers in Attendance
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

VALENTINES
DENNISON'S NOVELTIES
for Valentine's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.
VICKERMAN PARTY & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

107 Mamaroneck Avenue
Half-Yearly Furniture Sale
Drastic reductions are effective on all Thorne merchandise—including Occasional Pieces, Mirrors, Book Cases, Desks, Custom-Built Chairs and Sofas. Included, also, are:
A Special Group of Thorne Custom-Built, Upholstered Chairs and Sofas:
Formerly NOW
Sofas—$135.00 to $275.00 $90.00 to $175.00
Chairs— 79.00 to 135.00 42.00 to 110.00
INTERIORS
W. R. Thorne Inc.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
Tel. White Plains 3064

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
in all departments
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Hand Made Lingerie
at Drastic Reductions
THE NEW **L. A. Schulman**
181 Mamaroneck Ave.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD Inc. MARKET
Prime Rib Roast
4th, 5th, 6th Ribs..... 21c
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W.P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Capitol Typewriter Company
$1 a Week Buys a
ROYAL
THE ONLY PORTABLE WITH TOUCH CONTROL
Trademark for key-tension device

We Carry All Makes
5-7 Grove Street, White Plains
Tel. W. P. 9743-9744
612 North Avenue, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3797

New 1938
EASY SUPER FEATURE **WASHER**
$69.50—PAY $1.00 WEEKLY

RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 675

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

U.S. TIRES *The New* **U. S. ROYAL MASTER**
TIRE SERVICE, INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245 Drive In Service

THE **Old Curiosity Shop**
90 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
Antique Furniture, Pictures, Glass and Porcelain Wares. Large Collection of English Silverware and Sheffield Plate.
Tel. White Plains 2165

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

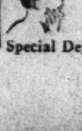
WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2563

FINAL
Cleanup on All
OVERCOATS
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575—2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.
Trade at the
Yonkers Leading Dairy
Known for Quality
at Lowest Prices
473 SOUTH BROADWAY
Tel. Yonkers 9155

DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 6435



Expert in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

CONFERENCE ROOM ON RECESSION
BUSINESS PLANS FOR PRICE FIXING
GOVT ACTION AGAINST PRICE FIXING
RANK AND FILE LABOR RESENTMENT
C I O
A F L OF L
SCRAP PAPER TREATIES
SCRAP IRON
SCRAPPED HIGHWAYS
COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT INDUSTRY AND LABOR!
"RETURN TO PROSPERITY MARCH"

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Too Wide for the Door

—Talburt in the Pittsburgh Press
Have You Boys Ever Heard About Samson?

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Hey! Let's Try This!

—Jensen in San Francisco Argonaut
Fed Up With the Junk Business

—Gale in Los Angeles Examiner
Striking the Keynote!

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Officer as Substitute

Question: Our bylaws provide that "officers . . . shall not hold more than one office at a time." Could one who is holding an elective office act as substitute Reader under this bylaw? Would this be holding two offices?

Answer: One who is appointed to act as substitute during the temporary absence of the regular officer is not the officer. A literal application of the rule above does not seem to prohibit the appointment of an officer to serve as substitute in another office. It would be advisable, perhaps, for the one thus appointed to refrain from activity in his present office while acting as substitute in order to comply with the spirit of the bylaw as well as the letter.

There are other factors that might require consideration. (See answers in Monitor Jan. 25, 1936, and Feb. 7, 1937.) Also, if the officer in the case is a President, it would be well to consider the implications of Article III, Section 8, of "The Manual of The Mother Church," by Mary Baker Eddy.

Brevities

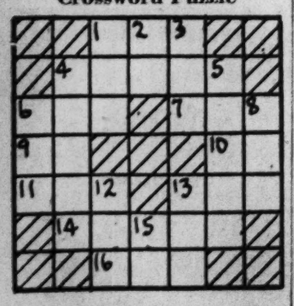
Detroit News: Unusual: In Highland Park a parking lot is to be razed to make way for a building.

Montreal Star: Remember when you could tell by looking in the show-window that it was a milliner's shop?

Humorist: The latest pastime is to collect the thumbprints of friends. A good start can be made by persuading them to return borrowed books.

A. C. C. O. Press: A school for teaching birds how to fly is in operation at Sussex, England. How such an ideal Federal project ever escaped this country will require explanation.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1 Compensation
4 To furnish food
6 Coal-seattle
7 A compact mass
9 Conjunction
10 Negation
11 A color
13 Deed
14 Depart
16 Bind

Down
1 Cushion
2 By
3 Tree
4 Calcareous secretion
5 Prep (Scot.)
6 Fiery
8 Minute mark
12 Clear profit
13 Salutation
15 A sloth

Answer Appears Among Advertisements

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Crytogram

A little punning on the subject of "international anatomy" forms the basis of today's cryptogram. It was clipped from the Washington Post:

TXTUVSYZTAAB CDFTGYXJ, YK XTUYVXC LVNAP NCF UOFYQ OFTPC TXP JFU QYP VK UOFYQ TQSC, UOFB ZVNAP CVVX JFU RTZG VX UOFYQ KFFU.

Who's Who?

See how quickly you, or someone to whom you may read the biographical sketch below, can guess the name before the entire sketch is read: He was an able lawyer. He was an outstanding orator. He served many years in the United States Senate. He was once Secretary of State. He was born in Franklin, N. H. He lived from 1782 to 1852. He is remembered for his famous speech which included the words: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Who was he?

Letter Changing

A Maryville, Tenn., reader notes that it takes only 3 moves to change DEAL to DOLE, but that, in continuing from there, it takes 6 more moves to change DOLE to DEBT.

How Far?

If a ball, dropped from a height of 80 feet, rebounded 40 feet, and, on striking the ground again, rebounded 20 feet, and so on, how far would it travel before coming to rest?

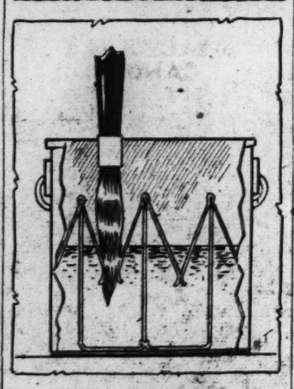
Fun With Similes

Can you straighten out each of the similes listed below as indicated by the example checked?

1	patient as	leather	
2	blithe as	the sun	
3	clear as	an ant	1
4	bold as	an ox	
5	bright as	a sponge	
6	tough as	jasmine	
7	timid as	day	
8	thirsty as	a bobolink	
9	sweet as	brass	
10	strong as	a doe	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

With the Inventors



Brush Holder

At last, a boon for the man about the house who has been allowing his paint brushes to go to ruin. This paint brush holder (U. S. Patent No. 2,081,570 to J. E. Akergren, Chicago) will hold the brushes in a cleaning solution until the lady of the house mentions that "the basement could stand a little paint."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Calendars

A young man who is much interested in amateur photography earns money with his camera by taking snapshots of the churches in his town.

He purchases calendars with a blank space at the top, on which he pastes one of the prints. Obtaining a list of a church's members, he canvasses each one, showing these calendars. The members are usually glad to purchase them for 35 cents each.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

A RIGHT act strikes a chord that extends through the whole universe, touches all moral intelligence, visits every world, vibrates along its whole extent, and conveys its vibrations to the very bosom of God!—T. BINNEY.

For That Tired Feline

Monitor Camera Club From William C. Clifton, Burlington, Wis.

Contributions to the Monitor Camera Club Should Be Photographs (Glossy Prints) of Outstanding Unposed Subjects. Full Details, Including Sender's Name and Address, Should Be on the Back of Each. One Dollar Is Paid for Each Picture Accepted

In Lighter Vein

Bald Statement

A captain in a regiment was asked why he was so thinly thatched.

"Because of junior officers stepping over my head," he replied.

The Duke of York happened to be present, and the captain was soon promoted.

Precaution Not Persecution

A business man passed the following remark in a city club:

"Yes, my son is growing up at last. He now recognizes the fact that washing behind his ears is a sanitary precaution, and not a parental persecution."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—London Guide and Ideas
"That's the one that got away!"

Whoops!

A father said to his son: "When I was your age my father would not allow me to go out at night."

"You had a hard-boiled father!" replied the young scamp.

"I had a lot better father than you have!" replied the irate elder.

Aha!

An unexpected roar of laughter greeted the opening remarks of the retiring clergyman, for whose benefit the dinner had been given: "My friends—I do not call you 'ladies and gentlemen,' for I know you all. . . ."

Unconstitutional Invasion

During the debate in the Federal Congress on the establishment of an army, a member offered a resolution that it should never exceed 3,000 men.

Thereupon Washington moved an amendment that no enemy should ever invade the country with more than 2,000 men.

Cromwell's Money

When Cromwell first coined money the inscription on one side of the coin was "God With Us," and on the other side, "The Commonwealth of England."

A Cavalier said, "God and the Commonwealth seem to be on different sides!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Matching Colors From Memory

Select 15 or 20 colors from a paint manufacturer's color chart, and spot them on numbered cards about postcard size. These are exhibited in one room.

A duplicate set is made and identified by letters of the alphabet in random sequence. These are displayed in the adjoining room.

If the mounts are of bright color and varied, the matching will call for skillful judgment as well as accurate memory.

When the score sheets are in, the arguments are settled by showing the disputed color tabs against the same mount. The winner gets the honor of telling the names of the colors.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Jest a Minute

"I'm sorry, but I've lost my comb and scissors."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gifts

Manhattan, Kan.

A young woman longed to give Christmas gifts to those who worked in the office with her, but she "just didn't see where they were to come from." Many were talking of exchanging gifts, but she did not feel free to join in the gay planning. She pondered the situation. She thought of how kind certain co-workers had been to her. She remembered the consideration some had shown when she first started to work in that particular office. She could never forget the words of encouragement which had come from certain others. And then came the idea: Those thoughts could be her gifts!

Carefully she selected Christmas cards which, although inexpensive, had ample room for a message; and to each one in her office she wrote a note of gratitude. She recalled instances where they had made her day brighter by some act of kindness. She enumerated their good qualities and told them that she treasured their friendship. Straight from the heart she talked with each worker via the little Christmas card. Then, just before she started for home on Christmas Eve, she dropped them on the desks and hurried away.

Lo, to her surprise and joy, when the holidays were over she learned that her "gifts" had meant far more than any bottle of perfume or gay handkerchief! As one girl expressed it, "I feel that I don't half deserve all the grand things you said about me, but I'm going to try mighty hard to live up to that note."

Thus her Christmas gifts proved to be mementoes that live in the hearts of the recipients.

Daily Anecdote

The Passing Years

On a gala afternoon the czar of all the Russias sat with his court, listening to the playing of Paderewski. Charmed by the musical genius Nicholas expressed delight that the great pianist was a citizen of Russia.

"Your majesty," replied Paderewski, "I am not a Russian; I am a Pole."

Smiling, the czar replied, "There is no such country as Poland—now there is only Russia."

"Pardon my hasty remark," said the artist, "you speak but the truth." Then with quiet dignity he turned to his piano and played, as an encore, Chopin's "Funeral March," that wordless song of Poland's sons who had fought, seemingly in vain, for the freedom of their beloved land.

Before many years had passed, Paderewski had become the first Premier of a free Poland, and Nicholas, czar of all the Russias, was no more.

Odds and Ends

In Roman Times

Even smaller towns of Britain had theaters in the time of Roman conquest, so archaeologists have learned.

Convenient

Loudspeakers, tried out on Japanese trains, enable the conductor to broadcast by one announcement the name of the next station.

Lower London

The land around London was 60 to 70 feet higher in the late Stone Age than it is now; and it is sinking at a rate of nine inches a century.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Anatomically speaking, if nations would use their heads and get rid of their arms, they could soon get back on their feet.

Who's Who?: Daniel Webster.

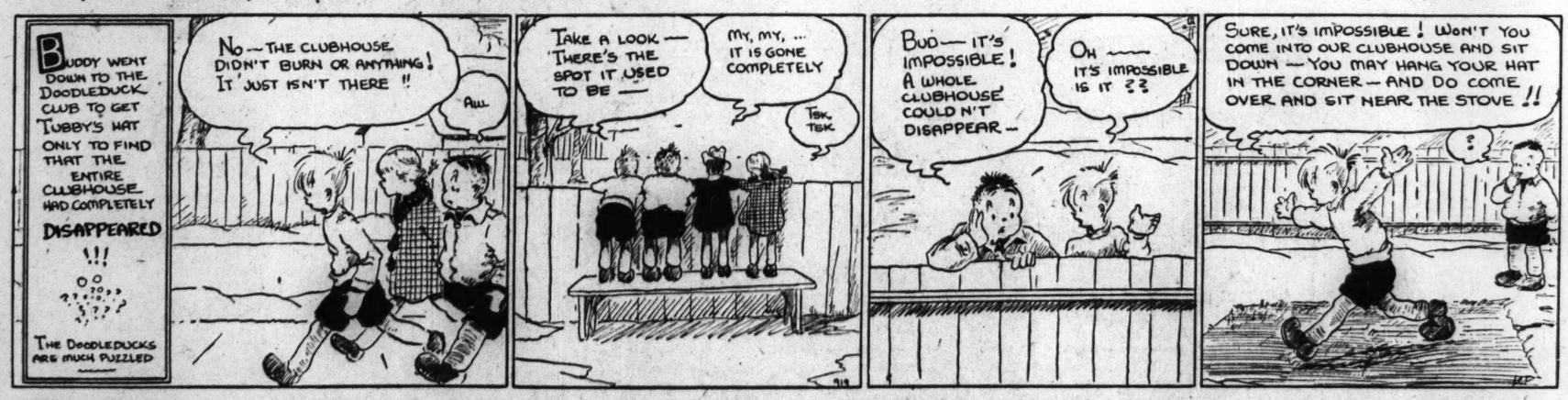
Letter Changing: Deal, dell, doll, DOLE, dove, dive, dine, dint, dent, debt.

How Far?: 240 feet.

Fun With Similes: Patient as an ant; blithe as a bobolink; clear as day; bold as brass; bright as the sun; tough as leather; timid as a doe; thirsty as a sponge; sweet as jasmine; strong as an ox.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Hard to Convince Tubby*

By LE PELLEY


BUDDY WENT DOWN TO THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB TO GET TUBBY'S HAT ONLY TO FIND THAT THE ENTIRE CLUBHOUSE HAD COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED !!!
THE DOODLEDUCKS ARE MUCH PUZZLED
NO — THE CLUBHOUSE DIDN'T BURN OR ANYTHING! IT JUST ISN'T THERE !!
ALL
TAKE A LOOK — THERE'S THE SPOT IT USED TO BE —
MY, MY, ... IT IS GONE COMPLETELY
TSK, TSK
BUD — IT'S IMPOSSIBLE! A WHOLE CLUBHOUSE COULD N'T DISAPPEAR —
OH — IT'S IMPOSSIBLE IS IT ??
SURE, IT'S IMPOSSIBLE! WON'T YOU COME INTO OUR CLUBHOUSE AND SIT DOWN — YOU MAY HANG YOUR HAT IN THE CORNER — AND DO COME OVER AND SIT NEAR THE STOVE !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cabbage Is the Reason*

By THE HAGERS

TED WEBB THE ELEMENTS DEFIED, WITH WINDOWS UP AND DOORS SWUNG WIDE.
"PLEASE, TED," SAID I, "WON'T YOU EXPLAIN WHY OPEN HOUSE YOU THUS MAINTAIN
FOR WINTRY BLASTS TO WHIRL INSIDE?" HE WINKED AN EYE AND THEN REPLIED,
"LAST NIGHT WE HAD, I MUST DECLARE, FRIED CABBAGE ON OUR BILL O'FARE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Voice(s) of Little Business

NEXT time the Roosevelt Administration wants to know what the small business men of America are thinking it probably will go to them one at a time, singly and quietly, rather than invite some 500 of them, plus self-appointed advisors gathered by the way, to descend upon it collectively in the Commerce Department auditorium. At least such would undoubtedly be the advice of soft-mannered "Uncle Dan" Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and his harried assistants who tried to preserve a semblance of order there Wednesday morning.

The Administration must have learned within a few minutes that the small business man wants a great many things. He wants the Government to leave business alone; he wants the Government to help business; he wants the Government to stimulate purchasing power; he wants the Government to stop spending; he wants fewer taxes on himself, more on somebody else; he wants the Government to lend him money; he wants the Government to stop lending money; he wants installment selling encouraged; he wants installment selling stopped; he wants the anti-trust laws lifted; he wants everyone who employs two more people than he does classed as a big business man and put beyond the pale.

That, of course, is all fairly easy to reconcile—if you're a good politician—and it has been the business of governments to reconcile such contraries for years. It is not often, though, that one of them has the temerity to call together at one time many of the people who have been writing letters to the White House and let them shout at one another each his own pet panacea for ending the business recession.

The saving feature of the situation, fortunately, is that in the group and quietly working behind the din of louder voices are serious knots of more thoughtful men, and from their deliberations and their contacts with the Commerce Department and President Roosevelt may come a handful of concrete and useful recommendations.

Significantly first on the agenda of ten headings given out on the eve of the conference by Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was "loans to small business." This idea of loans seems to have been assiduously cultivated. It is very possible that a number of the men on the list would favor having the Reconstruction Finance Corporation open its coffers to them and kindred enterprisers. It is a rather unusual small business man who does not think that all that stands between him and being a big business man is a mere matter of capital. And it is not remarkable that a number of men with inventions or merchandising ideas to put over would like to have the Government finance them.

Yet there is a plethora of funds in banks. Provisions were made some time ago for Federal Reserve banks to make direct loans to small industries, only to find that practically all justifiable loans were being made by the commercial banks. If further flexibility is needed, it probably can be supplied by modifying a few peccadillos of national bank regulations, or by Federal Reserve action rather than by resorting to the RFC. It may be recalled that the chairman of that agency dryly remarked a few weeks ago that, "we can't subsidize everything."

According to early indications it appeared that more delegates were interested in reduction or repeal of the undistributed profits tax law than in any other one thing. That, of course, is rather pointless so far as small business men are concerned, since the Administration now is committed to exemption of corporate incomes up to $25,000 from its provisions. Somehow the talk of loans has sounded suspiciously like a sop to pacify protesters with money and divert attention from other possibly more vital matters.

At any rate, the gathering on the opening day placed some additional subjects on the agenda and put committees to work on them. One of these subjects was taxation. With that and some of the original subjects before them, such as housing, fair trade practices, social security, wage legislation and location of small industries, it is natural that even a large and hastily assembled group of none too like-minded American small business men should be able to think up some better answers than merely to have the Government lend them money.

Unfair to the Navy

IF NAVY men were organized in unions they might well picket Congress with signs reading, "Unfair to the Navy." They would be justified by questions asked Admiral William D. Leahy by the usually friendly House Naval Affairs Committee. The Chief of Naval Operations has been put in a spot where he has to ask for sharp increases in fleet strength while denying naturally and patriotically that any navy afloat could destroy the present fleet.

The exigencies of navy-building for diplomatic purposes have led also to implied claims that battleships are needed for defense of the Atlantic seaboard. It was Admiral Sims who said that in a defensive war the best thing to do with the battleships would be to hide them in the Mississippi. Another reason offered for naval increases is a need to defend the Monroe Doctrine. But sixteen-inch guns aren't very effective against propaganda, which constitutes the major attack on South America. And defense of the Monroe Doctrine has now been made the responsibility of all the American republics, not of the United States alone.

Really the picketing—if any—should be around the State Department rather than the Capitol. For Admiral Leahy was entirely consistent. The American Navy in its home waters is superior to any afloat. Only when power diplomacy requires the threat of operations across the Pacific are new battleships required. The State Department may be entirely right in its judgment of the best place to defend America. Navy building may prove the wisest method for keeping out of war. But why not be frank with the American people and fair with the American navy? It ought not to be asked to protect American interests in China without twice as many battleships. And it ought not to be asked to plead for battleships for coast defense.

"The Noble Game"

CHESS achieved something of a feat in the matter of obtaining publicity when the episode of Dr. Alekhine making the move that brought him the championship of the world was re-enacted by him for the television screen of the British Broadcasting Corporation. One wonders whether the experiment could be carried with success to the extent of replaying a whole match. It is doubtful. For the excitement, from the onlooker's point of view, depends largely on the element of suspense—the interval between moves that fills him with breathless speculation, springing from an effort to keep abreast of the players' wits—and that is an effect too costly of time to recommend itself to the B. B. C.

The game, however, can well dispense with the advantage of publicity; its hold, though it be only upon a minority of the people, is never likely to be shaken. When war has become a thing of the past, the ranks of chivalry, and the flower of aristocracy will still continue that romantic rivalry, in which crowns, and mitres, and many a good knight and stout castle fall, and in which ambuscade, leaguer, raid and sally, and all the pretty play of stratagem can be seen upon the one battlefield where honor and glory alone are at stake.

Radio for Education

GRANTING special wavelengths for school purposes, the Federal Communications Commission is paving the way for a long-dreamed-of plan for the best in teaching for public school pupils.

When radio was in the easy-to-get-wavelengths stage, the schools—which means in this instance the city fathers—did not have vision to see how far radio could go in furthering education. By the time its possibilities were recognized, commercial interests had all the available wavelengths. Some colleges managed to retain a few wavelengths and still operate them. But the public schools of city and town were radio-less.

The major networks did devote periods to musical instruction such as the Damrosch hours and School of the Air. These programs met part of the demand for special radio education. But far-seeing educators, continually facing criticism of the quality of teachers available, saw a way out in radio.

They visualized a radio station in each city, connected with radio sets in every school room. From a central studio the ablest teachers could present their subjects, while room teachers saw to discipline and the clerical work of presenting and collecting co-ordinated printed material. The more they thought about it, the better they liked it.

Radio research was aiding them. Constant investigation into wavelengths far below the ordinary short waves was going on. Finally came success. Good enough results were obtained to make it certain that "ultra high frequency" broadcasting, as it was called, could give many a cause the wavelength it needed.

Much credit for the assignment of the wavelengths goes to Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner for Education, who early saw the possibilities of using the ultra short waves for education, and campaigned steadily for their assignment to this purpose.

Special receivers and transmitters are necessary for this work, but they are not expensive and any ordinary school system should be able to afford them. It is most encouraging to see radio more and more being turned towards non-commercial, educational usage. Radio is a medium whose great possibilities have too long been associated in the public mind merely with entertainment.

Peace and Dr. Butler

Book News of the Day

THE art of peace is long and time is fleeting. The grand scope of plans and hopes recorded in the collection of addresses by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler called THE FAMILY OF NATIONS (New York: Scribner. $3) seems to tell us more about our yesterdays than about our tomorrows. The Pact of Paris, the League of Nations, the spirit of internationalism—all this may have seemed to belong to the realm of practical politics a few armament budgets ago. At this moment, Dr. Butler's addresses ring rather as echoes than as commands.

Not that they were written on papyrus. Some of them were delivered as late as 1937, others are from 1934 and the years between. But somehow most of them preserve the tone and attitude of a thinker who feels he has time to make his dreams come true. This may be explained by the fact that they are—addresses. Few audiences can absorb the incisive truths that a man with a book demands. The speaker must repeat, he must phrase his motifs broadly. The multifarious facts that a reader can stop to add up in the quiet of his study would be stern fodder for the public hall, where listeners are required to do mental arithmetic, and are not always in the best mental trim for it. Therefore many of Dr. Butler's observations appear to be repetitions of generalities.

* * *

The generalities are acceptable enough. Students of international affairs today, however, are seeking ways to implement the general truths that have been recognized for years. As Dr. Butler himself says:

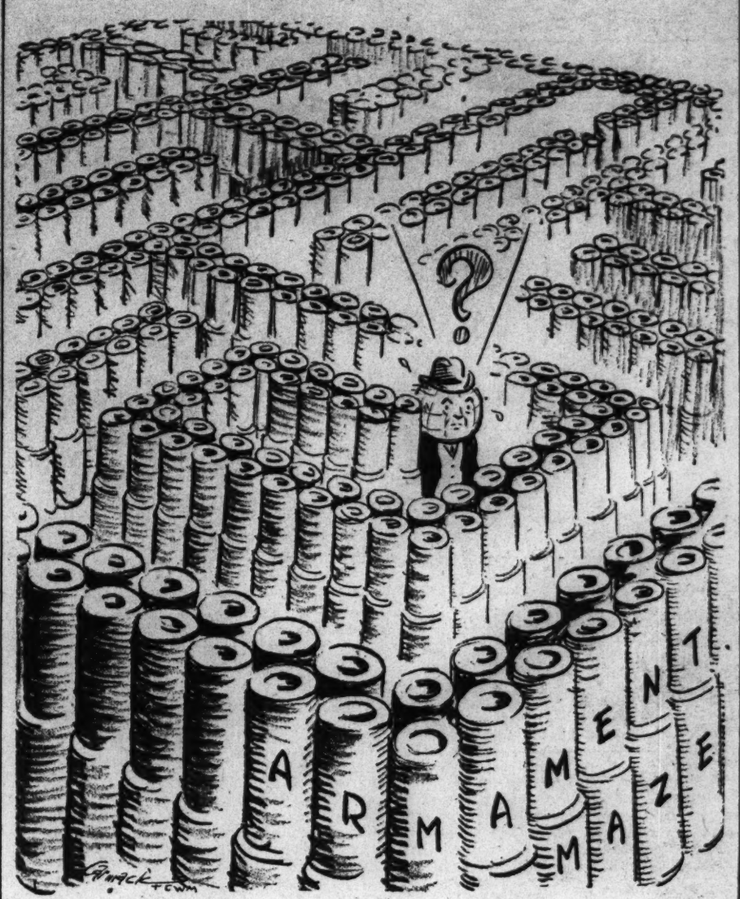
> What lovers of peace most need is to learn to be sternly practical. They must learn to substitute action for rhetoric and public policy for verbal declarations.

But when he adds that "they must drive from public life the man who says that while of course he voted to ratify the Pact of Paris, he really did not mean anything by it," Dr. Butler starts the reader wondering what the Pact of Paris itself meant, since it made no provisions for translating its aims into reality. Renouncing war as an instrument of national policy ought to mean not simply saying you do but taking certain agreed steps to prove that you do. More insistently than ever the people are demanding to know what these steps are, more persistently they are trying to find out who prevents their being taken.

* * *

It is by the doing of the right things that war will be prevented, of course—and Dr. Butler's comprehensive exposition of international relations does not omit to appreciate this fact—not by signing documents that merely record good intentions. It was inevitable that addresses of such importance should be collected into a book. Naturally the book must appeal rather to the person who likes to take his addresses at home than to the reader who requires that a book challenge his perception. C. W. M.

There *Is* a Way Out



The Source of Attic Salt

AS A child I was mystified by the phrase "Attic salt," which drifted into my consciousness from a conversation at the dinner table when several imposing guests were present. Like all good boys of my era I was seen and not heard on such occasions but I both heard and saw. I was sent to bed before this mystery could be cleared up but next day I asked my much older brother about it. He was then a sophomore in college and regarded me with the amused contempt to which life entitles a sophomore in dealing with a very small brother.

"Attic salt," he said solemnly, "is salt that you keep in the attic."

"But why?" I asked. "Why does anybody keep it in the attic?"

"Because it wouldn't be Attic salt if you didn't."

That was all I could get out of him.

When I was of college age, or almost, I learned in the most direct and satisfying way what Attic salt meant. My father and mother took me to Athens and on the most famous hilltop in the world patiently and carefully pictured for my young imagination the salty brilliance that was Attica in its Golden Age.

One cannot look at the templed Acropolis or in any direction from it without being confronted by the matchless past of Athens. From the porch of the Nike temple looking toward the west one sees the distant Phalerons and the Piraeus, the latter's murky qualities mercifully softened by space, and beyond this port the island of Salamis and the narrow strait where Themistocles so brilliantly defeated the Persians.

In the immediate foreground are those two interesting hills the Areopagus and the Pnyx. The former is a rough irregular eminence where the Council of Elders met in the Periclean Age. Five hundred years later it had become the Hyde Park or Charles Street Mall of its era, a sort of open air forum where philosophers, scholars and ordinary wholesale dealers in words were wont to deliver themselves to a straggling assemblage of hearers. When an insignificant little man was seen disputing in the market place of Athens one day in the middle of the first century certain Epicureans and Stoics, looking for mental sport, took him in hand.

"What will this babbler say?" they exclaimed. "He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods."

So they induced him to come to the Areopagus and tell them of his doctrines, which were at least new. Then this curious-looking foreigner whose name was Paul "stood in the midst of Mars Hill" (the Areopagus) and delivered one of the famous addresses of history. His hearers, gradually impressed in spite of their intention to mock him, murmured reflectively, "We will hear thee again on this matter."

How vividly one can picture the scene as one looks down from the Acropolis upon the Areopagus and what an archaeological find would be the Athenians' altar to the Unknown God! Was there a little of the sentimental mystery in this that always surrounds the shrine of the Unknown Soldier today?

From Cimon's Wall at the south of the Acropolis one looks directly down on the Theater of Dionysius. I like to picture an "opening afternoon" of Sophocles in this theater. How different would Oedipus Tyrannus be from the drummed-out college production of it in which, now many years ago, I participated.

From the Belvedere at the eastern end of the Acropolis one may look down upon the far spreading city which is modern Athens. It is backed by the striking hill Lykabettus, which I personally want to "take home" every time I see it, by Pentelikon which still furnishes excellent white marble, and by Hymettus, where bees still buzz among the wild thyme blossoms and produce a peculiar honey which no one can mistake who has sampled it. Homer wrote of Hymettus honey. Solon drew up laws to regulate its production. During Turkish control of Greece a tribute of seventeen thousand pounds of it a year was sent to Constantinople for the delectation of the Sultan and his court. Today Greece produces annually five million pounds of honey but only that which originates from the thyme blossoms of Hymettus satisfies the palate of the epicure.

It is interesting to take a pre-war map of Athens and compare it with what one sees from the Belvedere or from the top of Lykabettus across the way. Any map of the city soon becomes obsolete, so fast is the capital growing. The salt of Attica may be missing from this newly-modern city but it cares little for that, since its whole intent nowadays, as capital of a young nation, is to catch up with this twentieth century. In this aim it is rather wonderfully succeeding.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Choosing Our Judges

By Frank L. Perrin

AS MIGHT have been expected, the assertiveness of this thing we call democracy is now manifested, in Massachusetts and elsewhere, in a demand that judges of state and inferior courts be elected by the people, instead of being appointed by the incumbent Chief Executive of the Commonwealth who is himself the creature of a dominant political party. At least theoretically, in a majority of the states which have adopted the elective process in the choice of judges, political or party designations are omitted from both the primary and regular election ballots. The voter in the booth is not informed, unless he has otherwise been made aware, of the party affiliations of the candidates.

Just how completely this political incognito is or can be preserved is a moot and debatable question. It has, at least superficially, many things to recommend it as an insurer against alleged abuses which have existed, and which may continue to exist under the opposing system of executive preferences and political rewards.

But to begin at the beginning, if it is sought to appraise and contrast the two selective systems, it may be admitted, as it might be proved, that in recent years the previous high standard of the bench, as well as that of the bar, has not been maintained. Universities and law schools, despite the efforts of boards of regents and directing heads to maintain a high standard in the courses of study, have turned out a supply of fledgling lawyers far in excess of the immediate needs of those to whom they look for profitable or legitimate retaining fees. The qualitative content of this mass has been lowered, it is generally agreed, in exact proportion to the increase in numbers.

* * *

Now it is from this mass that vacancies on the bench, whether caused by limitations of elective tenure or from resignations or otherwise among appointees, must, in the natural course of events, be filled. Even those who are persuaded to cling to familiar methods such as those prevailing in states where the appointive power rests in the Chief Executive may doubt the wisdom of longer surrendering to the temporary incumbent of that high office the authority to appoint a judge whose tenure is unlimited and whose recall, except for some proved violation of his oath of office, is impossible.

But the perfection sought and desired is not to be attained simply by a change of methods or by the adoption of one system to the exclusion of the other. The persisting and continuing desire for change, the search for some new means of eradicating some evil or some wrong in government, has tempted the people of every democracy, for generations, to try experimental processes of government. This, more than proved weaknesses or abuses, led the people of the United States, not many years ago, to adopt the popular method of electing members of the United States Senate. It had previously induced a nation-wide resort to the so-called primary election system in the states, the effort being to wrest from politically controlled machines and politically powerful bosses the power to impose their slates upon the electorate.

* * *

There are many thoughtful persons who now are convinced that neither of these experiments has been entirely successful. Popularly elected Senators have not, generally speaking, risen above their predecessors, all of whom were the creatures of the outlawed selective system. It may as truthfully be said that the standard of excellence on the bench has not been raised by the method of primary election selection. This is true, it may be, because the advice and counsel of bar associations is no longer sought by those who initiate candidacies.

Of course, it would be impossible, no matter what the desire may be regarding proposed changes in the manner of selecting state and inferior court judges, to amend the existing system as relates to the Federal courts, including, of course, the United States Supreme Court. There the power to appoint judges must, apparently, continue to reside in the President, acting with the advice and consent of the Senate.

But any temptation to regard existing state methods and practices as forever fixed or sacred because of their antiquity should be challenged. The present need is for the assertion and exercise by citizens, individually and collectively, of their rights and responsibilities. It may be found that we should demand the same right in selecting the judges of our courts that we still retain, but too often fail to exercise, in the election of a Governor or a sheriff.

The Wide Horizon

Adventures in Sales Taxing

By Chester L. Shaw

ONCE upon a time there was a man who lived in New York City. He regularly bought sugar, flour, beans, coal, gasoline, and all the other necessities and knicknacks required by a man with a family. On all of them, directly or indirectly, he paid a tax.

In 1934, New York City was in sad straits. It had a staggering pay roll and a budget so large that only the colossal adjectives of Hollywood were fit to describe it. The city's revenues were slumping badly and its relief expenditures were soaring. It had to have money and have it quickly. At the behest of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia it took a foray into the most luscious but still generally untapped field of taxation known to the taxers, one that they fear mightily but one that tempts them sorely—the retail sales tax.

It was for relief and that alone, said the Mayor, so the people—the buyers of groceries and hardware, of cosmetics and golf socks, of radio tubes and snow shovels—accepted it without a great deal of grumbling. The sales clerks jested about it, though mingling delicate barbs with their jests: "The toothbrush will be 35 cents, sir, and a penny for the Mayor"; "The shirt'll cost you $1.19, with 2 cents for His Honor."

And the money rolled in. For the fiscal year 1936 New York City collected $46,582,569 on its retail sales tax—a sizable piece of tax money even in New York City, with its annual budget exceeding $600,000,000.

But to return to our story. The taxpayer aforesaid, the one mentioned in the first paragraph, moved to Massachusetts in October, 1937. He and his family were delighted to find there was no sales tax. A 35-cent hoe handle was 35 cents, with no penny for the Mayor, the Governor, or anybody else. Spare pennies could be used for buying newspapers and working gum machines. And now comes the blow—Massachusetts is facing the probability of a sales tax.

* * *

The sales tax is not wholly a creature of the depression in this country. The United States Government utilized it to help finance participation in the World War. Everything sold bore a share of revenue production, as I recall it; even a 5-cent soft drink carried an extra penny for tax.

When the war was safely out of the way the Federal Government repealed its sales and "nuisance" taxes, but not before it had whetted the appetites of the political spenders and their tax layers with a vision of a pasture of tasty revenue clover. Off and on and here and there, they have been browsing delightedly in that pasture ever since.

Behind them they have left some queer contradictions and variations. Example: You step up to a candy counter in New York City. If your purchase of sweets amounts to more than 13 cents you must pay tax, starting at 1 cent and graduating upward thereafter. After you have bought your taxed candy, a display of peanuts takes your eye.

"Give me 15 cents worth of those," you say, pointing to the goobers, and as you rummage in your pocket for a nickel and a dime you fish up a penny for tax. You hand the whole thing—16 cents—to the girl in exchange for your bag of peanuts.

"There's no tax," she coos sweetly as she hands back the copper.

"How come?" you ask. "I just paid a tax on the candy."

"Peanuts are a food," she replies.

"And what might candy be?" you inquire.

"Oh, that's a confection."

Or you can enter a grocery store and buy food until your arms won't hold all the packages, and there is no tax. But include just 13 cents worth of soap in the lot and you must pay your penny.

* * *

Some states are not content merely to take your pennies; they must load you up with odds and ends of change—tokens of brass, copper, alloy, and what not. Some even give change in milk bottle tops. Missouri among them. That's exactly what they are—milk bottle tops, with a tax legend instead of the name of a dairy printed thereon. Tokens are necessary where the tax is levied in units of mills. Since there is no way of dividing a cent into its components of 10 mills except with a hacksaw, and such a tool is decidedly inconvenient for carrying on a shopping expedition, something has to be used as a substitute. That the substitutes are usually too large and clutter up the pockets shows that the taxers lack imagination. They should give you something small—like buckshot, say. That wouldn't take up much room, and would have the added advantage that you could shoot it at the fellow at the next desk when you felt playful.

Wherever a sales tax is proposed the arguments rage. The big guns of both sides are booming in Massachusetts now, but I, having been through the same battle in New York, pay no more attention than any veteran of shot and shell. My main concern, now that Spring is throwing out hints, is the backyard garden I intend to plant, for I expect to harvest a few messes of peas and radishes for my summer table. But I hope I don't have to pay a sales tax on the hoe, the rake, and the spade I'll need for putting them in the soil.